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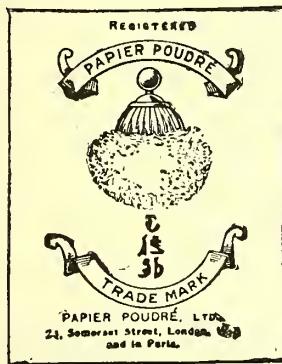
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May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyler, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL
British Drug Houses, Ltd. The Stevenson, H. E., & Co.**EYE BATHS**
Sangers**EXTRACT OF HERBS**
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.**EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)**
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Gathergoods, Exors.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son**FACTORY, &c., SITES**
North-Eastern Railway**FEEDING BOTTLES**
Beater, R. J.**FILTER PAPER**
Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.**FILTERS**
Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.**FLYCATCHERS**
Aldastone Co. (British), Ltd.
Barreclough, J., & Co.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.
Tunbridge & Wright**FOODS, INVALID, ETC.**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Aplin & Barrett, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Bonger's Food, Ltd.
Bovril, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.

Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Horlick's Malted Milk Co.
Loftus & Saltmer, Ltd.
Manley & James, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Pearson, E. T., & Co.

Sister Lauras Infant Food Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH
Mumford, G. S., & Sons**FUMIGATORS**
Sanitas Co., Ltd.**GLYCERIN**
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.**GLYCEROPHOSPHATES**
Merck, E.
Pointet & Girard**GREASE REMOVER**
Perkin & Co., Ltd.

GRINDERS, DRUG, &c.
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

GRINDERS (MACHINE)
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.**GUMS**
Fink, F., & Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.**HAIR DYES**
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.**HAND-CARTS, TRUCKS, &c.**
Crewe & Co.**HAIR PREPARATIONS**

Alexandre, L.
Blackie, Robert
Cabellene
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harrison, G. W.
John Strange Winter
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Robare's Aureoline
Van Essen, James, & Co., Ltd.
Warner Oliver, Ltd.

HAT CLEANERS

Christy, Thos., & Co.
Senier Alf., & Co.

HAT DYES

Whitaker & Co.

HEARING APPARATUS

Stoltz Electrophone Co., Ltd.

HERBS

Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.
Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd.
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Tompkins, J., Ltd.
Toogood, William, Ltd.
Wood Vincent
X. L. Rubbo Co.

HOTELS

Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyler, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPNOTICS

Knoll & Co.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Tyler, T., & Co., Ltd.

ICHTHYOL

Iohthyl Gesellschaft

INSECTICIDES

Christy, T., & Co.
Darlington, Wm., & Sons
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

INSECT POWDER

Danyesz Virus, Ltd.
Keating, Thomas

INSTEP SUPPORTS

Scholl Manfg. Co.

JUJUBES

Guest, Thos., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LAVENDER WATER.

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Riviere, Hill & Co., Ltd.

LEATHER BLACK

Whiteker & Co.

LECITHIN

Chem. Works "Victoria"

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Idria & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, &c.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS

Liverpool Lint Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Robinson & Sons, Ltd

Taylor, W. G.

Vernon & Co., Ltd.

LIQUORICE JUICE

Apollo
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Solazzi

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

LOOFAHS

Internal Sponge Importers, Ltd.
Sopport Bros.

Swales, Thomas

LOZENGES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, Jules & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raimes & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Werrick Bros., Ltd.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Sheare, Ltd.
Comet Chemical Co., Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.
Lister, R. A., & Co., Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND ITS PREPS.

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The Corby, Stacy & Co., Ltd.

Henry, T. & W.

Howards & Sons Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.

Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.

MALT EXTRACT & PREPS.

Boulton Macro, Ltd.
British Distillers Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Sons & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.

MALVERN WATERS

Burrow, W. & J.

MANICURE CASES

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

MARKING INK

John Bond ("Crystal Palace")

MEASURES, GRADUATED

Bush, Henry W., & Co., Ltd.

MEAT EXTRACTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Bovril, Ltd.

Brand & Co., Ltd.

Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.

MERCURIALS

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Mey & Baker, Ltd.

Tyler, T., & Co., Ltd.

METAL GOODS

Bette & Co., Ltd.

Eley Bros., Ltd.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Burroughs, J., Ltd.

Macnair, A., & Co.

Preston's Liverpool Distillery

Randall & Son, Ltd.

MICROSCOPES

Raphael's, Ltd.

MINERAL WATERS, SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.

Hughes, E., Griffiths

Ingram & Royle, Ltd.

Vichy (State Springs)

Vittel

MIXERS AND SIFTERS

Comet Chemical Co., Ltd.

Gardner, Wm., & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd.

MUSTARD PLASTER

Rueff, Julius

NIGHT-LIGHTS

Prescott & Co.

OINTMENTS

Blackie, Robert

Burgess, E.

Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.

Cox, Arthur H., & Co.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Peat Products (Spagnol), Ltd.

Smith, Maurice

Zimmermann, Chas., & Co.

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford & Sons Ltd.

Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.

Boake, A., Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Dodge & Olcott Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd

London Essence Co.

Poppelreuter, W.

Ransom, W., & Son

Schimmel & Co.

Spurway & Cie., Ltd.

Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Varaldi, F.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Zimmermann, Chas., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL, FATTY

Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.

Price's Patent Candle Co.

Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.

Stern Sonnenborn Oil Co., Ltd.

OLIVE OIL

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Sparks, White & Co., Ltd.

Varaldi, F.

OPTICAL GOODS

Anglo-American Optical Co.

Botwright & Grey

Darton, F., & Co.

Lowy, Sandro

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Nitsche & Gunther Opt. Co., Ltd.

Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL TUITION

British Optical Institute, Ltd.

Spectacle Makers' Company.

ORANGE QUININE WINE

Hobson, Joseph, & Son

Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.

Millar, A., & Co., Ltd.

Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

ORGANOTHERAPY

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Martindale, W.

OTTO OF ROSE

Spurway & Cie., Ltd.

OTTO OF ROSE (SYNTH.)

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Givaudan, L.

Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.

Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

OXYGEN BATHS

Wright & Co.

PACKED GOODS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Blackie, Robert

Boulton Macro, Ltd.

Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.

Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.

Cox, Arthur H., & Co.

Cupal, Ltd.

Davies, Sons & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.

Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Newball, Pattinson & Co.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Sangers

Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

Van Essen, James, & Co., Ltd.

PALATINOIDS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS

Powell, J. T., & Co.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM

Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd.

Asche, C. F., & Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd

Kerfoot, Thomas, & Co.

Taverner & Sons, Ltd.

Valda Pastilles

Warrick Bros., Ltd.

PATENT AGENTS

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Newnham, Browne & Co.

PEPPERMINT OIL

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Dodge & Olcott Co.

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Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Givaudan, L.
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Naef M., & Co., Sucors.
Schimmel & Co.
Varadi, F.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd
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Baise Bros. & Stevener, Ltd.
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Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy T., & Co.
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John Strange Winter
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
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Pritchard & Constance, Ltd.
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Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Sprawry & Cie., Ltd.
Vinolo, Co., Ltd.
Warriko Bros., Ltd.
West, T., & Son
Wolf, F., & Sohn

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Rendell, W. J.

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Cheesbrough Manfg. Co.
Gardner & Andrew
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.
Stern, Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

PHOSPHORUS AND PREPS.

May & Baker, Ltd.

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Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chs.), Ltd

PHOTO. GOODS

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Express Developing Co.
Ilford Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rajar, Ltd.

PHOTO. POSTCARDS, ETC.

Rajar, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

PLASTERS

Allcock Manfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd.
Leslies, Ltd.

PLATE POWDER

Lees, A., & Co.

PLEATED PAPER

Darter, Wilkinson & Co.
Smith Bros. & Co.

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Bradley & Bourdas
Oakley, J., & Sons, Ltd.

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POWDER PAPER

Pritchard & Constance, Ltd.

PRESS CUTTINGS

Central News

PRINTERS

Clyde Press
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Wade
Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd.
Townsend, J., & Sons

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Anglo-Indian Drug & Chem. Co.

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Carnrick, G. W., Co.
Chameleon Oil Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Crimson Cross Dispensary
Cupal, Ltd.
Cyona Co., Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Demuth, R.
Duncan, Fleckhart & Co.
Ecolent Compounds, Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Med. Manfg. Co.
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co., Ltd.
Fox & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harrison, Geo. W.
Henry, T. & W.
Hommel's (Dr.) Haematojen
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Iothylol Gesellschaft
Kay Bros., Ltd.
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May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Mergenthaler Table's
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oadol Chemical Works
Openheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Pistol, Ltd.
Pinex Co., Ltd.
Poiltogen Co.
Primer, J.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Riedel, J. D., Co.
Rubinstein, Madame H.
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Schimmel & Co.
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Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
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Tunbridge & Wright
Urillao Manfg. Co.
Valda Pastilles
Weit-and-See Proprietary
Warriko Brothers, Ltd.
White, A. J., Ltd.
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PUFFS

Solport Bros.

PUMPS

Berkfeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Buchler & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Pointet & Girard

RADIO-ACTIVE MINERALS

Harrington Bros., Ltd.

RAZOR STROPPE

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RENNET

Fullwood & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

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Allen, S., & Sons, Ltd
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Morson, T., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
Smith T. & H., Ltd.

RESPIRATORS

Zimmer & Co.

RIBBONS, CORDS, &c.

MacLennan, John, & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Mew, S., Son & Sons
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Tompkins, James, Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.
X. L. Rubber Co.

RUBBER STAMPS

Richford, C. D.

SACCHARIN

Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

SAMPLE CASES

Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN

Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN

Field, C. W.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.
Perken, Son & Co., Ltd.

SEA SALT

Tidman & Son, Ltd.

SEED-DRESSING

Hawker, Arthur E.
Tomkinson & Hayward, Ltd.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

SHAMPOO POWDERS

Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

SHARES

McAdam & Tuckniss

SHEEP DIPS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

SHEEP MEDICINES

Pettifer, Stephen, & Sons

Shellac

Kershaw, H. E., Ltd.

SHOP FITTING

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.
Cook, George
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Grant, D.
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Parnall & Sons, Ltd.
Ruddick & Co.
Sangers

SHOW STANDS

London and Colonial Manfg. Co.

SOAPS, TOILET, &c.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bailey, W. H., & Son, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Davis, John Morgan, & Sons
Galen Manfg. Co. Ltd.
Gimber, W., & Son
Haynes, G., & Co.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Martindale, W.
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Taylor, W. G.
Warne, W. W., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster
Camwal, Ltd.
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Sharman's Pat. Syphon Co., Ltd

SYRINGES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

SYRUPS, MEDICINAL

Fellows' Med. Mfg. Co

SHOULDER STRAPS

Wood, Vincent

SODA FOUNTAINS

Flugel & Co.

SODIUM BICARBONATE

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Electrolytic Alkali Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

SOOTHERS

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Soutze, F., & Co. Ltd.

SPECTACLES

Bowright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Mew, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Gunther Opt. Co., Ltd.
Raphael's, Ltd.

SPICES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

SPIRIT OF WINE

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery Co., Ltd.

SPONGES

Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.

SPRAYS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Mew, S., Son & Sons
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sangers
Toogood, Wm., Ltd.

SPRINKLER CORKS

Bette & Co., Ltd.

SPRUCE BEER

Hobson, Joseph, & Son

STARCH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

STILLS

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

STOPPERS

Stipeandum Stopper Co.

SUPPOSITORIES

Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND DRESSINGS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bailey, W. H., & Son, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Davis, John Morgan, & Sons
Galen Manfg. Co. Ltd.
Gimber, W., & Son
Haynes, G., & Co.

Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Martindale, W.
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Quelch, H. C., & Co.

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Taylor, W. G.

Warne, W. W., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

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Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

TABLETS, COMPRESSED

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Pishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co.
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Cox A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chfs.)
Martindale, W.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wand Manfg. Co.
Wiggleworth & Co

"TABLOID" PRODUCTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

TARTARIC ACID

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Boehringer, O. H., Sohn

TEA (TANNIN-LESS)

Sunmer's Typhoo Tea, Ltd.

TEATS (I.R.)

Ingram, J. G., & Son

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Hustley, Boorne & Stevens
Liverpool Tin Canister Co., Ltd.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.

TINCTURE PRESS

Lister, R. A., & Co., Ltd.

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Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

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Cox, Arthur H., & Co. Ltd.
Daiy, Ltd.
Edwards' Harlene Co.
Erasme Co., Ltd.
Euclid, Ltd.
Fulford, O. E., Ltd.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lloyd A., & Co.
Lloyd, A. S. (Hovenden)
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd
Odol Chemical Works
Osborne Garrett & Co.
Papier Poudré, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Prichard & Constance, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Rubinstein, Madame H.
Sangers
Softo Manfg. Co.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Van Essen, James, & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Chemical Works
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

TOILET PAPER

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Manson, R.
Townsend, J., & Sons

TRADE-MARKS AGENTS

Barker, R. W.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Newnham, Browne & Co.

TOOTH STOPPING

Stevens, P. A.

TURNED WOOD BOXES

Rogers & Co.

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., & Son, Ltd.
Bush, Henry W., & Co., Ltd.
Coles, William & Co.
Davis John Morgan, & Sons
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

VACUUM FLASKS

Millard Bros., Ltd.
Read & Campbell, Ltd.
Reuter, R. J.

VACUUM PANS

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Stokes, F. J., Macbine Co.

VALUERS

Beker, P. C.
Berdoe & Fish
Brett & Co.
Orridge & Co.
Tomlinson, T., & Son

VAPORIZERS

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

VASELINE

Chesbrough Mfg. Co.

VERMIN-KILLERS

Battle, Son & Maltby
Deneyz Virus, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Farmer, F., & Co.
Harley, Thomas
Harrison, G. W.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS

Mason Bros. & Chapman
Maw, S., Son & Sons

VINEGAR

Grimble & Co.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Chesbrough Mfg. Co.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.
Pettifer, Stephen, & Sons
Senier, Alf., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

WATER STILLS

Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

WATERS, CONCENTRATED

Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

WAXES

Kidston, W. M., & Co.

WEED-KILLERS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Harrison, G. W.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

WEIGHING MACHINES

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Shoppee, Albert C.

WINDOW BRACKETS

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.

WINDOW TICKETS

Merten, F., & Co.

WINES

Burrough, J., Ltd.

Smith, S., & Co., Ltd.

WINES, MEDICATED

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burrough, J., Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hobson, Joseph, & Son
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.
Smith, S., & Co., Ltd.

WRIST STRAPS

Solport Bros.

ZINC OXIDE

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Xmas 1912.

New Year 1913.

"Milk of Magnesia"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

when ordering specify

PHILLIPS'

the original and only genuine; you will please
the Physician and the Public thus ensuring

HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY at Christmas and in the New Year.

Special Quotations for the 2/3 and 1/- sizes.

The

CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO..

14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

ESTAB.

1780.



THE DISTINGUISHING MARK FOR
ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM, FINE
CHEMICALS, ANÆSTHETICS
AND ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

Xmas 1912.

New Year 1913.

J. F. Macfarlan & Co., send the
season's greetings to Pharmacists
and all the Drug and Chemical
Trades throughout the world.

MORPHIA, CODEIA, APOMORPHIA, MORPHIA
ESTERS, PURE CHLOROFORM, ANÆSTHETIC
ETHER, SALICIN, CHRYSAROBIN, STRYCHNINE,
LISTER ANTISEPTIC SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Edinburgh.

London.

No. 62

S. MAW, SON & SONS

7 TO 12, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.

Maw's

Page.

Nothing is more highly to be prized than the value of each day.—GOETHE.

The value of each business day is only fully obtained by the recommendation and sale of "Maw" Quality goods.

Maw's Page

FRIDAY MORNING DEC. 20th, 1912.

In the two or three days which now remain, before Christmas claims our time and energy, we sincerely trust that every Pharmacist will share in the extra trade which, happily, marks the advent of the Yuletide season.

It is but a few weeks ago since we distributed our Christmas Catalogue. Next came the Pharmacists' turn to order and display the many remunerative lines we offered. At the moment it is to the British Public we look to ensure the success of our combined labours and preparations.



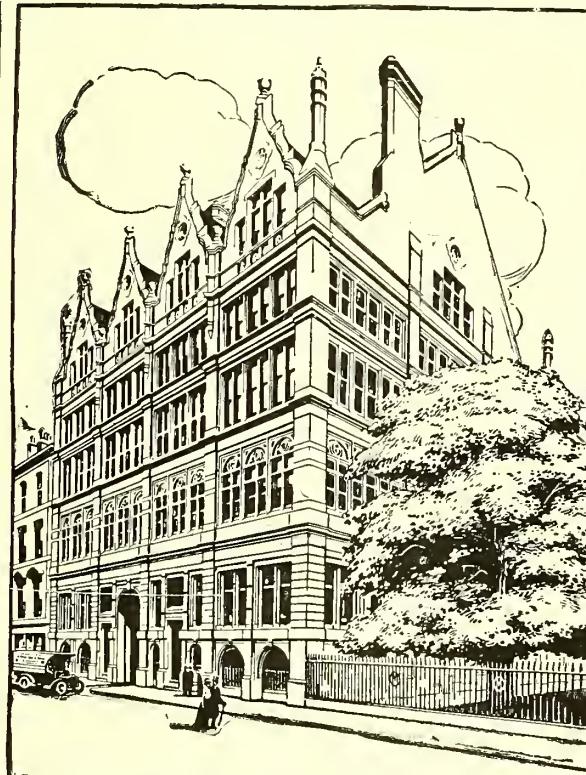
It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we have before us a goodly selection of Christmas brochures and catalogues, sent to us for approval by Pharmacists. The majority of the productions have attained a high state of excellence; printing, paper, and general "get-up" being such as would command attention from the most fastidious recipient.



Our customers have evidently applied the following protasis to the production of their Christmas advertising matter: "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." And it can be applied with equal force to all publicity. Chemists who have issued such Catalogues, etc., should remember that the result of the advertising does not cease with the actual sale of the articles listed. If a customer is satisfied with his first purchase, he will remember the same Pharmacy for his next requirements. This is merely another illustration of the cumulative results of publicity.



May we remind our customers that we close the "House of Maw" for the Holidays from Tuesday, 1 p.m., Dec. 24th, until Friday morning, Dec. 27th.

7-12 ALDERSGATE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

*Hearliest greetings
and best wishes
for Xmas and the
New Year from
The House of Maw*

RETROSPECTIVE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF
TWELVE MONTHS' PROGRESS.

THE PHARMACISTS'
OPPORTUNITY.

We have selected the close of the present year as offering a fitting opportunity to momentarily "rest on our oars" and survey the many new lines which we have had pleasure in putting before our Customers, during the preceding twelve months.

In January last we introduced the first of our long series of 1912 novelties with the "Meritor" Hair Brush. To quote from the pamphlets distributed free with all orders, this brush "Bristles with new ideas, and is

THE NEW IDEA

in Brushes." It is interesting to note that "Military Meritor" is among the new patterns just added to this Series. A line of non-rusting Manicure Requisites, of high grade and finish, were next successfully placed before Pharmacists.

The "Durbar" Enema, introduced in April, is still unsurpassed as an example of a popular-priced English-made article.

The advent of the "Summer Season" saw the initial production of our "Parisian" and "Polo" Bathing Caps, and

SEVERAL NEW VARIETIES

in Sponge Bags. We next issued a novel photo-card displaying our new "Toen" Toe-nail Scissors, and a smaller card holding six "Arc" Nail Files. These handy little Manicure requisites are designed to the natural curvature of the finger nail.

Our next important innovations were the production of Seamless Elastic Hosiery, and Seamless English-made Bellows (The A.B.).

To mention a few more,

PHARMACISTS AND PUBLIC have this year made the acquaintance of our new Antiseptic Tooth Stopping, "Duplex" Nail Brushes, "Bunty" Smelling Salts, "Angle" Corn Parers, "Tiny" Perfume Sprays, and last, but not least, the charming "Massene" Face Massage Sets. These by no means exhaust the list. We have selected the above as representative of our best efforts. The majority of them are accompanied by salecards and other attractive free advertising matter. Every line represents

AN OPPORTUNITY

for the Pharmacist to attract more and better trade.

We are confident that we shall easily surpass this record in the coming year.

**XMAS
1912**



**NEW YEAR
1913**

Heartiest Good Wishes to all
in the Chemical and Drug
Trades in all parts of the
world for a record New
Year of Prosperity.

MORPHINE : STRYCHNINE

and its Salts.

Morphine Esters
Aloin
Capsicin
Gingerin
Podophyllin
Salicin
Ergotin

: CODEINE

Caffeine
and its
Salts
Chloroform
Scammony
Resin
Jalap
Resin



GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900
GRAND PRIX, FRANCO-BRITISH, 1908
GRAND PRIX, BRUSSELS, 1910

T. & H. Smith, Ltd.

EDINBURGH :

BLANDFIELD CHEMICAL WORKS.

LONDON :

22 CITY RD., E.C.

GLASGOW :

37 WASHINGTON ST.



The Mark for Pure Chemicals.

XMAS 1912.

To our friends in the Drug and Chemical Trades in all parts of the world we send Greeting and Good Wishes for a new record of Prosperity in the New Year. You can rely on us to help you.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGE & CO., LTD., COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW YEAR 1913.



The Mark for Pharmaceuticals

Xmas
1912

New Year
1913



WE WISH ALL OUR FRIENDS A HAPPY CHRISTMAS
AND INCREASED PROSPERITY IN THE NEW YEAR

from

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.,
MANCHESTER.



OPIUM AND
PREPARATIONS.
CONCENTRATED
WATERS, &c.
FLUID EXTRACTS.

GALENICAL
PREPARATIONS.
SYR. FORMATUM CO.
THYMOLYPTOL.

"SILVER CHURN"
DAIRY
SPECIALITIES.
BALL ROOM
FLOOR POLISH.

GOLD MEDAL, St. LOUIS, 1904.
GRAND PRIZE, LONDON, 1909.
GRAND PRIZE, BRUSSELS, 1910.

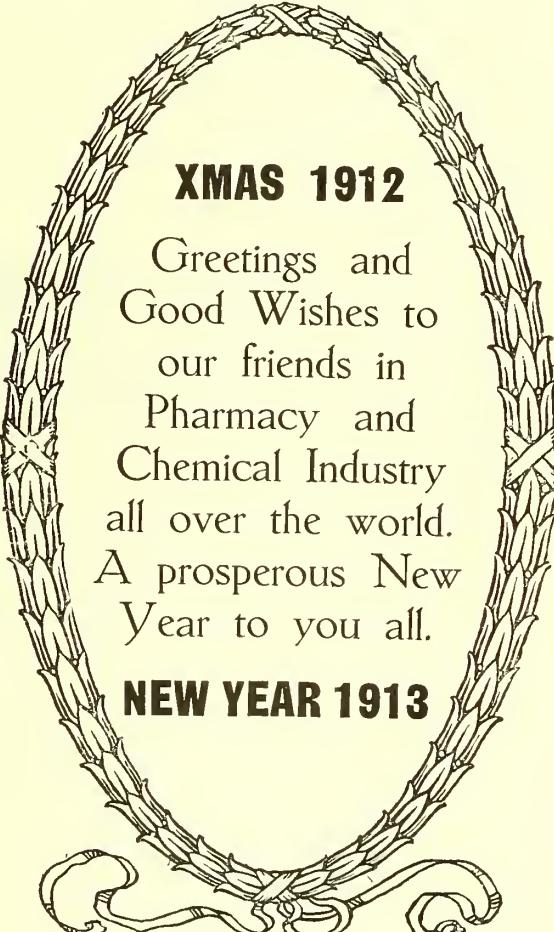
OUR REPUTATION IS YOUR GUARANTEE.

1844

XMAS 1912
Greetings and
Good Wishes to
our friends in
Pharmacy and
Chemical Industry
all over the world.
A prosperous New
Year to you all.

1913

NEW YEAR 1913

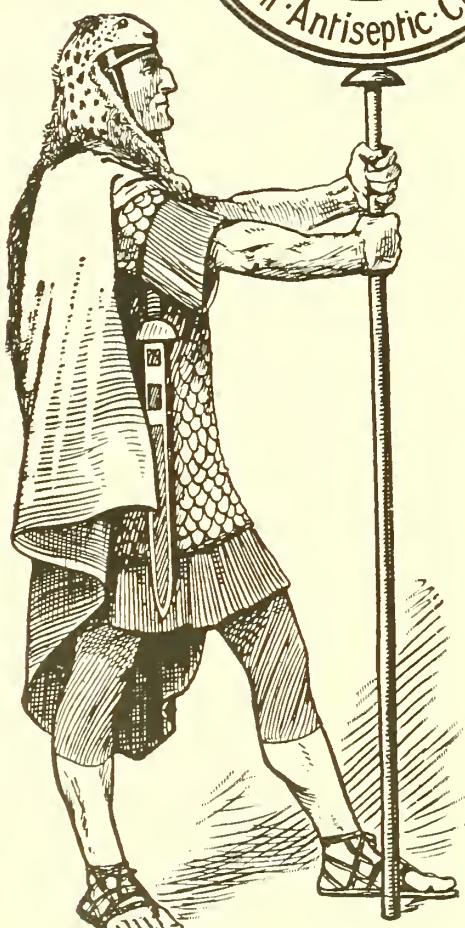
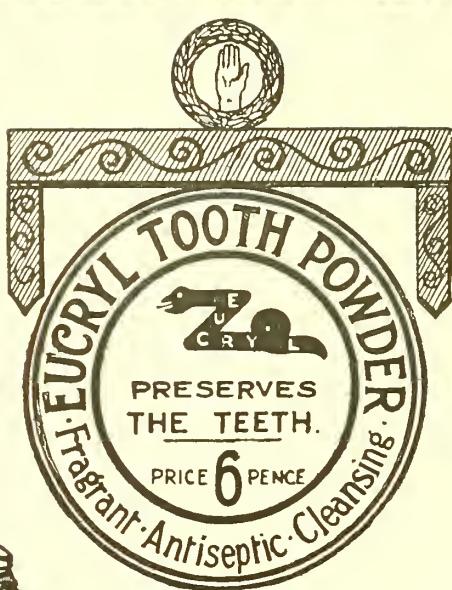


THOMAS TYRER & C° LTD.

Managing Director: Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S.

STRATFORD, E.

"STERLING" BRAND CHEMICALS.



The Standard for all dentifrices.

*By pushing the sales
of Eucryl Tooth
Powder our friends
will make sure of the
**PROSPERITY
AND HAPPINESS**
we wish them in
the Coming Year.*

1912

1913

Eucryl Limited
61/63 Lant Street, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

**XMAS
1912**



**NEW YEAR
1913**

Seasonable Greetings and all good wishes to Chemists the world over. You will increase your profits in 1913 by giving window displays of the "Erasmic" Soaps and Perfumes.



Write for particulars of our special offers.

The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington.

GREETING

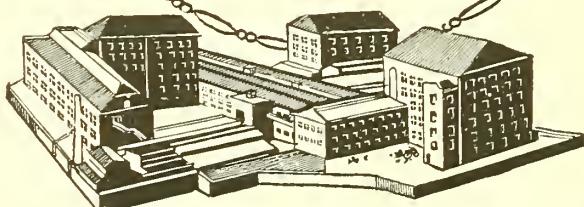
Xmas 1912

New Year 1913

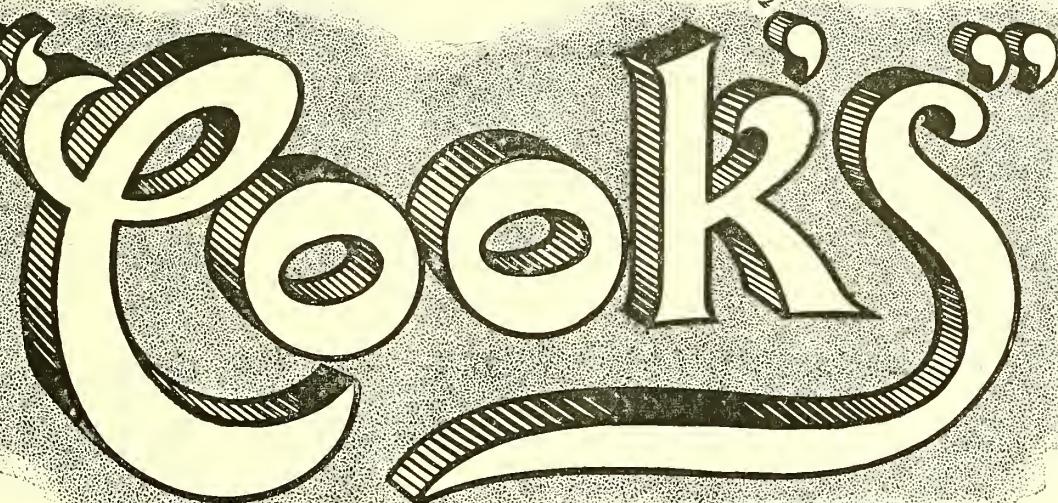
In wishing chemists
all over the world the
Best of Good Things in
the New Year we need
scarcely remind them that

Sangers
The Low Price High Quality House.

are always at their service.
Our customers are
our friends.



Comprehensive Catalogue & Monthly Supplement Post Free.



LONDON



THE SOAP SPECIALISTS

wish all their Chemist Customers

THE MERRIEST *of CHRISTMASES*

and a

HAPPY & PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR

NOTE for 1913:—Ring up "Cook's," London, 1808 East, or send a postcard stating **your** idea for a new Proprietary Soap Line for your business. "Cook's" will greatly appreciate the courtesy and will at once elaborate **your** idea and put before you a concrete proposal.

SPECIAL NOTE for 1913:—"Cook's" Specialities in Toilet Soaps are in such choice variety that you really must look further into the question. (Memo.—Send for Price List.)

EDWARD COOK & CO. LTD., BOW, LONDON, E.

XMAS 1912.NEW YEAR 1913.

THE
 TRADE  MARK
 FOR PACKED GOODS.

BOULTON MACRO LTD.

In thanking Chemists for their hearty support
 during the past year, wish them, one and all,

**A MERRY XMAS
 AND
 A PROSPEROUS
 :: NEW YEAR ::**

An essential adjunct to prosperity is a copy of
 our Price List. Do not overlook p. 325 of
 The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1913.

Crayford Mills, Warton Road, Stratford, E.

TRADE  MARK
 FOR SELLING SPECIALITIES.

Telephone: 892 EAST.

Telegrams:
 "ACETATE, STRAT, LONDON."



ROYAL VINOLIA

TOILET LUXURIES.

1913

Hearty Good Wishes
for a
Merry Xmas
and
Abundant Happiness
and Prosperity in the
New Year
to all friends of the
Vinolia Co Limited.

Bebington - Birkenhead.

BY APPOINTMENT
SOAPMAKERS
TO H.M. THE KING

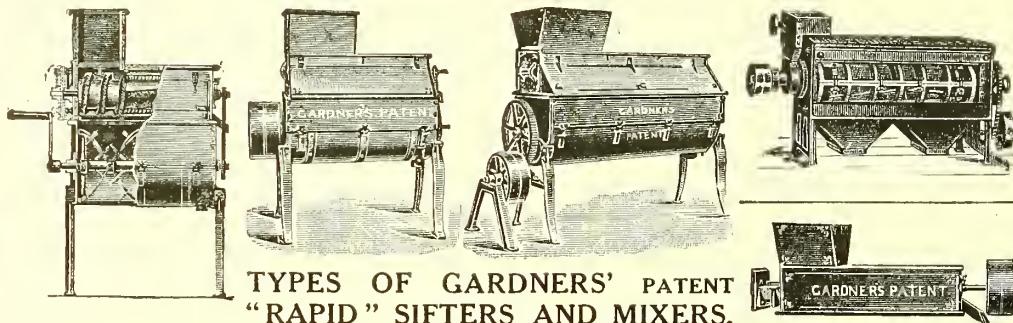
SOAPMAKERS TO
H.M. THE KING OF SPAIN

RV. 119-29.

GARDNERS wish you a Happy Xmas and plenty of orders for

"POWDERED" & "MIXED" GOODS

in the New Year.



As you will be trying various means
Your fortune to forward and foster,
Nothing will help so well as the "**Rapid**" machines,
Which are made in great variety by

GARDNERS' of GLO'STER.

Xmas 1912.

New Year 1913.

GARDNERS':

SIFTERS for everything *SIFT-ABLE*

MIXERS for everything *MIX-ABLE*

GRINDERS for everything *GRIND-ABLE*

**Wm. Gardner
& Sons (Gloucester)
Limited,**

Powder-Sifting &
Mixing-Machine
Specialists,

**Engineers,
Gloucester.**

Tel. No. 117.
Cables :
"Gardner Gloucester."

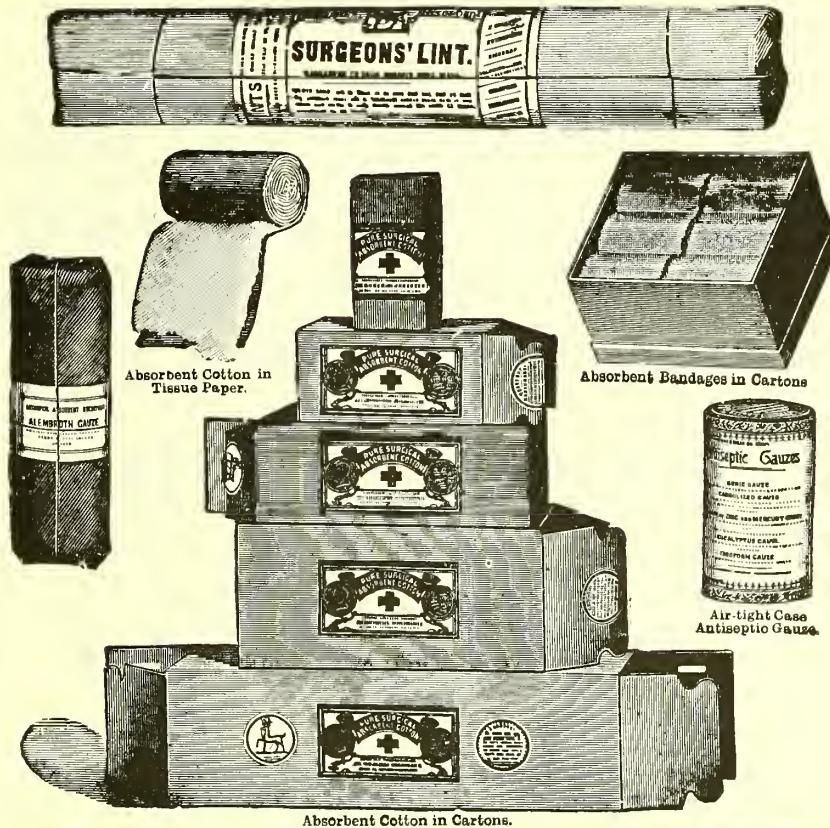
Xmas 1912

New Year 1913



ESTABLISHED 1839.

SEASONABLE GREETINGS TO ALL IN THE DRUG TRADE THE WORLD OVER



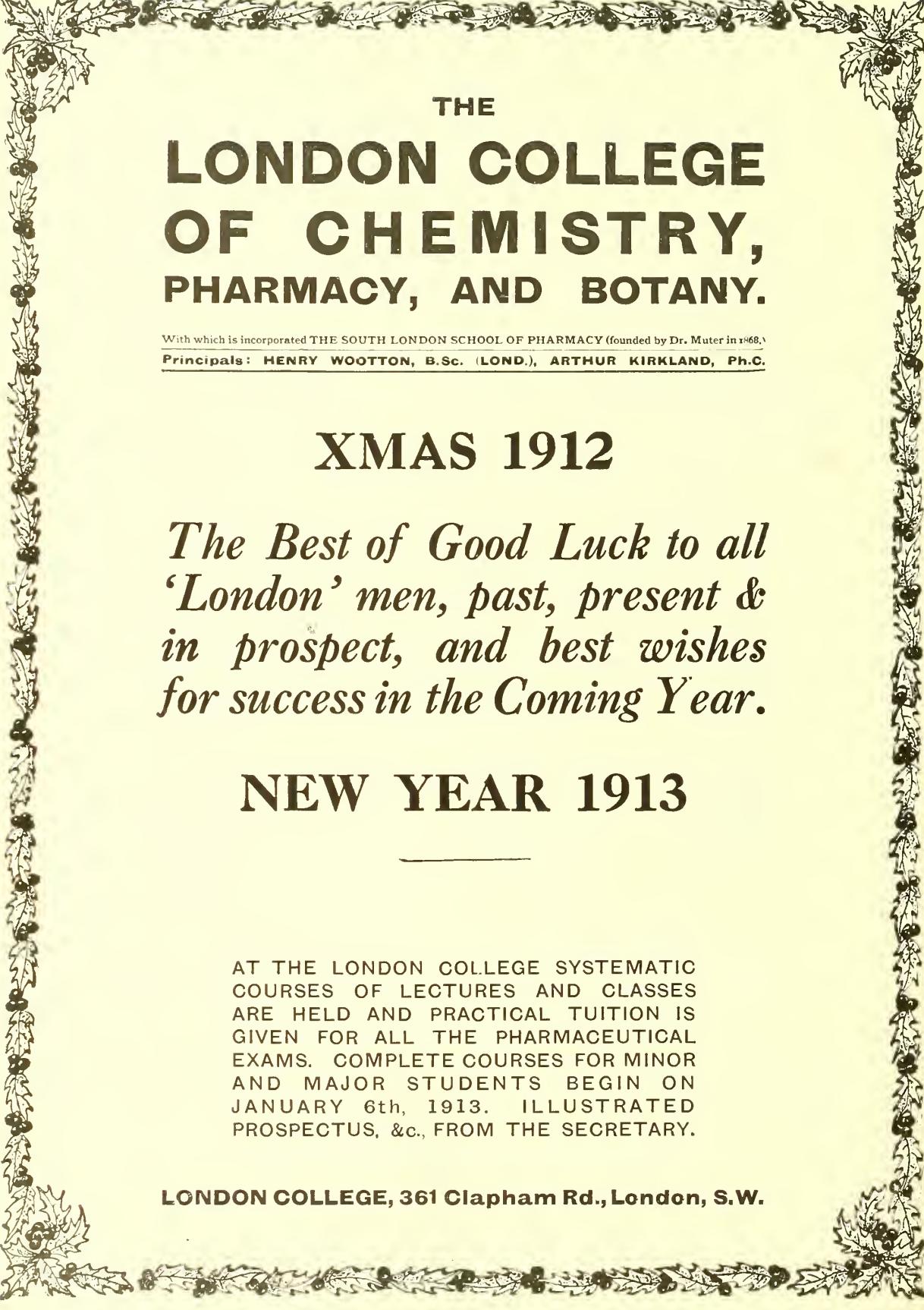
ROBINSON & SONS, LTD. are actual Spinners,
Weavers and Bleachers.

Telegraphic Address : "STAGLINT."
London Office : 168 OLD STREET, E.C.

CHESTERFIELD, ENGLAND

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

CARDBOARD BOXES.



THE LONDON COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND BOTANY.

With which is incorporated THE SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY (founded by Dr. Muter in 1868.)
Principals: HENRY WOOTTON, B.Sc. (LOND.), ARTHUR KIRKLAND, Ph.C.

XMAS 1912

*The Best of Good Luck to all
'London' men, past, present &
in prospect, and best wishes
for success in the Coming Year.*

NEW YEAR 1913

AT THE LONDON COLLEGE SYSTEMATIC COURSES OF LECTURES AND CLASSES ARE HELD AND PRACTICAL TUITION IS GIVEN FOR ALL THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMS. COMPLETE COURSES FOR MINOR AND MAJOR STUDENTS BEGIN ON JANUARY 6th, 1913. ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS, &c., FROM THE SECRETARY.

LONDON COLLEGE, 361 Clapham Rd., London, S.W.

XMAS 1912NEW YEAR 1913

**MOTTO
FOR
PHARMACISTS**

Zeal in Business

and

Zeal's accurate Clinicals

will secure a

Prosperity in

full share of

the New Year

**ZEAL'S PATENT
RESETTING
CLINICAL
CASE.**

Pat. No. 23910.

"REPELLO"

Re-set

ZEAL'S PATENT.

**THE NEW
"FAMILY"
CLINICAL.**

Regd. No. 551398.

"REPELLO"

without shaking.

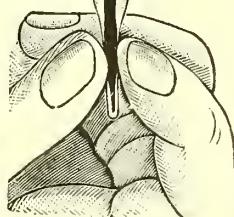
ZEAL'S PATENT.

Send for new

illustrated list.

**G. H. ZEAL,
82 Turnmill St.,
LONDON, E.C.**

ESTABLISHED 1888.



**Inventor & Patentee,
Wholesale Maker
of Clinical
Thermometers.
(50 KINDS.)**

Telephone : 12438 Central.



Xmas 1912.

New Year 1913.

OUR WISH.

That all in the Drug and Chemical Trades may have a very Happy Christmas, and that the New Year may prove to be the dawn of a New Era in Drug-trade Prosperity.

*The Chemist & Druggist,
42 Cannon Street,
London, E.C.*

BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE.

THE AXIOM FOR 1913.

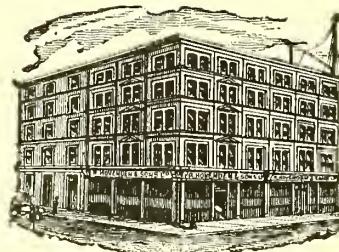
Whatever happens never
run out of stock of



Best wishes for
Prosperity to all
in the Drug Trade.

**HORLICK'S MALT MILK CO.,
SLOUGH, BUCKS.**

THE
HOUSE
 OF
HOVENDEN



89, 91, 93 & 95 City Road,
 Near Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.
Factory:
 Britannia Row, Islington, N.

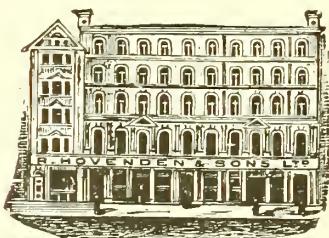
and the mark that
 has meant quality
 and value for more
 than a century.



Xmas 1912.

New Year 1913.

*Our Heartfelt Wishes for a
 Happy Xmas and a Prosperous
 New Year to all our Clients.*



29, 30, 31, 32 & 33 Berners St.,
 Oxford St., London, W.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

Brushes.
 Combs.
 Cutlery.
 Essential Oils.
 Fancy Soaps.
 Perfumery.
 &c.

Toilet Articles.
 Proprietary Medicines.
 Druggists' Sundries.
 Tobacconists' Sundries.
 Cricket & Tennis Goods.
 Walking Sticks.
 &c.

Tria juncta in Uno.

FAIRCHILD PHYSICIAN PHARMACIST

*This combination spells
good business to Pharmacists
in all parts of the world.*

*Christmas Greetings &
Best Wishes to all for
Prosperity and Happiness
throughout the New Year*

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

NEW YORK, MONTREAL, LONDON, PARIS.

GREETINGS



Xmas 1912.

New Year 1913.

Clear away every COBWEB
from your business and get a
good GRIP of Prosperity
and Happiness in 1913 by
selling only

CHRISTY STRONG'S FLY PAPERS.

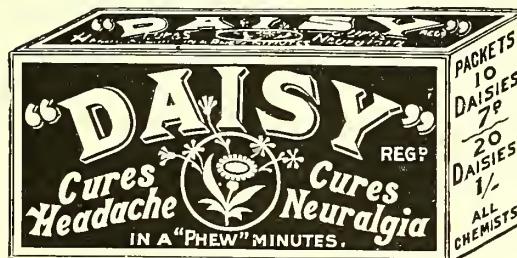
"COBWEB"
FLYPAPERS.

THE
RELIABLE
BRANDS

"GRIP"
FLYPAPERS.

CHRISTY STRONG,
115 CHATHAM STREET, READING.

Tel. Address : "CHRISTY STRONG, Reading."



1893-1913.

**Just out of her teens,
and more run after than
ever !!**

**To all our friends in the
Trade**

**A Happy Christmas
and
A Prosperous New Year
from**

**DAISY, LTD.,
Mammoth Works, LEEDS.**

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, LTD.

*Wholesale and Export
Drug Merchants and
Manufacturing Chemists,*

HULL

Most heartily wish their
Friends and Customers a
very enjoyable Christmas
and a
full measure of Prosperity
in the New Year.

**FORD, SHAPLAND
& CO.
6. Gt. Turnstile,
HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON. W.C.**



LABEL &
GENERAL
PRINTERS.
LETTERPRESS.
LITHOGRAPHIC.
TRI-COLOUR.
ENGRAVING.
BOOKBINDING.
CARTONS.
ENVELOPES.
SHOW CARDS.
PRICE LISTS.
ETC.

TELEPHONE 65 City.
TELEGRAMS, FORSHAPCO, LONDON.

Works-
Whetstone Park

ALL KINDS DECORATED AND PLAIN

TINS

FOR MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Specialities:

HEALTH SALT TINS

Vaseline, Ointment,

Camphor Ice Boxes,

Shaving Stick Cases,

LIQUID METAL POLISH TINS.

Up-to-date designs. High-class printing will
increase your trade. Apply to—

The
Liverpool Tin Canister Co.

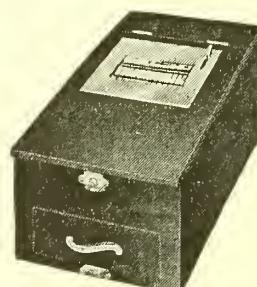
WALTON, LIVERPOOL.
Ltd.

London Office: 7 Wilson St., E.C. Telephone: London Wall 7788.

National Autographic Tills.

This Style

30/-



This Style

30/-

(10 inches wide, 19 inches deep, and 8½ inches high.)

The writing space on this Till is 4½ inches wide, and is ruled for four classes of transactions, Cash, Received on Acct., Charge and Paid Out.

Write for our coloured illustrated
Booklet No. 27 on Autographic Tills.

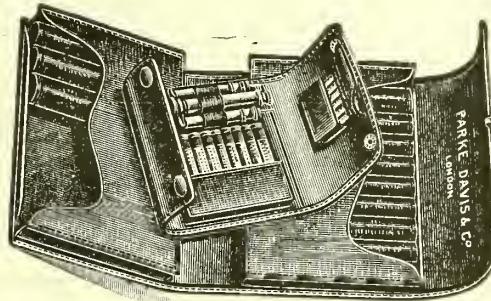
The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.
225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Telephone 7155 City (4 lines).

Yule-Tide

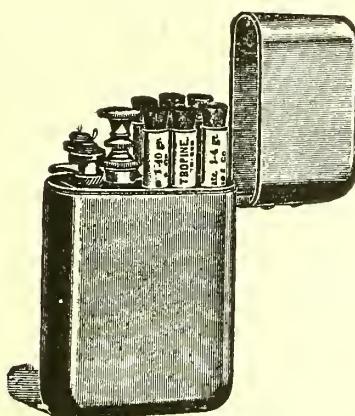
Gifts and

Presentations



No. 61. POCKET EMERGENCY CASE.

Send for special descriptive list of Cases from **10/6** to **£5**, in Silver, Aluminium, Oxidised Metal, also in Plain and Fancy Leathers.



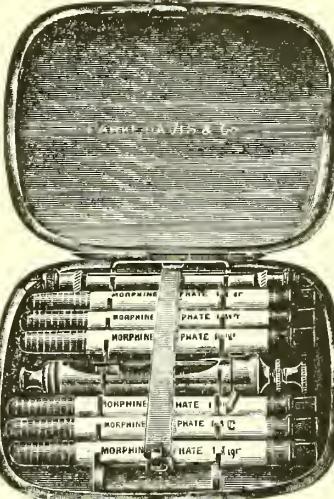
No. 1 HYPODERMIC CASE.

Equipments for Expeditions, Travellers, Missionaries and others, are a special feature.



No. 63 AMPOULE HYPODERMIC CASE.

Parke, Davis & Co.,
50, Beak Street,
London, W.



No. 50 HYPODERMIC CASE.

Parke, Davis & Co. offer a very varied selection of Hypodermic and Pocket Medicine Cases particularly suitable for these purposes.

THE MOST PROFITABLE SIDE LINES:

THE 'ARISTO' WAISTCOAT POCKET LAMP. Finished Gun Metal. Brilliant light. Price 2/-

THE DAINTY WAISTCOAT POCKET LAMP. Takes up no more space than a watch. Brilliant light. Covered real leather. Price 1/- each.

PORTABLE INSPECTION LAMPS. With leather covering and strap handle. Price 4/-.

SEND NOW FOR TRADE TERMS. WE SUPPLY ADVERTISING MATTER.

THE PRESTO. A high-class well-made watch-shaped lamp. Gives brilliant light on pressing knob 18/- dozen.

ELECTRIC SCARF PINS. Rapid selling novelty. Complete with Cord and Adapter. From 5/- dozen. Immense variety. See our Catalogue.

MEDICAL COILS. A large range of Medical Coils from 12/- dozen.

ELECTRIC POCKET FLASH LAMPS. A well-made attractive line. From 6/- per dozen complete with Refill and Battery.

ELECTRIC TORCHES from 13/- dozen.

Pocket Lamp Refill Batteries. British-made and Reliable. From 2/- 10/- per dozen. Every type supplied.

The "Colona" Electric Portable Reading Lamp, with Vortex giant dry Battery which Battery gives from 68 to 80 hours brilliant light. Polished Walnut Case, Aluminium Reflector & Bulb, &c., complete. Price 14/- Weight 2½ lb.

ELECTRIC WATCH STAND SET. Complete with powerful dry battery, but without watch 5/- Other patterns from 1/- each. See our catalogue.

INVALID'S PORTABLE BELL SET. Complete, 6/- net.

Write now for the largest Catalogue of Electrical Novelties ever issued. Mention Paper. Hundreds of money-making lines.

WARD & GOLDSTONE,
Estd. 1892. Contractors to H.M. Government.
Springfield Lane, SALFORD, MANCHESTER
Telephones: 7083 4-5 and 6 Central.
Telegrams: "MULTUM MANCHESTER."

Northern College of Pharmacy

100 & 102 BURLINGTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

(Founded by GEO. CLAYTON, F.C.S., in 1890.)

PRINCIPAL - E. G. BRYANT, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Assisted by HARRY BERRY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The College reopens on Wednesday, January 1st, 1913, for full time students, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 7th and 8th, for the Part time classes.

The Dispensaries have been restocked and refitted, and have now a complete equipment with every appliance for acquiring a thorough training in dispensing.

Prospectus posted to any address.

BOOKS SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE MINOR.—These are recognised as the books for the Examination, covering as they do the subjects.

s. d.	s. d.
Clayton's Qualitative Analysis ... 2 8	Lawson's Materia Medica ... 2 6
" Prescription Reading ... 2 6	" Volumetric Analysis ... 2 6
" Organic Chemistry Notes 2 0	Examination Dispensing 1 6

POST FREE.

The set of Six books will be forwarded post free for 12s. 6d. to any address.

THE SCHOOL FOR SUCCESS !

THE
South of England College of Pharmacy.
(Concilium et labore.)

186 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Principal—H. LUCAS, Ph.C. F.C.S.

Assistant Masters—H. E. ARCHER, Ph.C.; R. N. ASTON, M.P.S.

Examination Results, 1912—Passes, 55 (equalling 80% of presentation).

The next course of Lectures and Practical Work for the Minor commences on **January 1st, 1913.** Fee, till April Examination 9 Guineas.

Evening Classes recommend **January 1st, 1913.** Fees from 1 Guinea per Term of 3 months.

Correspondence Tuition for town or country students. Fees from 1 guinea.

For all particulars, apply the Principal.

THROUGH THE GENEROSITY OF A FORMER STUDENT, A

SCHOLARSHIP,

KNOWN AS THE

"Clayton Scholarship,"

is offered to Students who have attended a full course of Part-time Classes at the Northern College.

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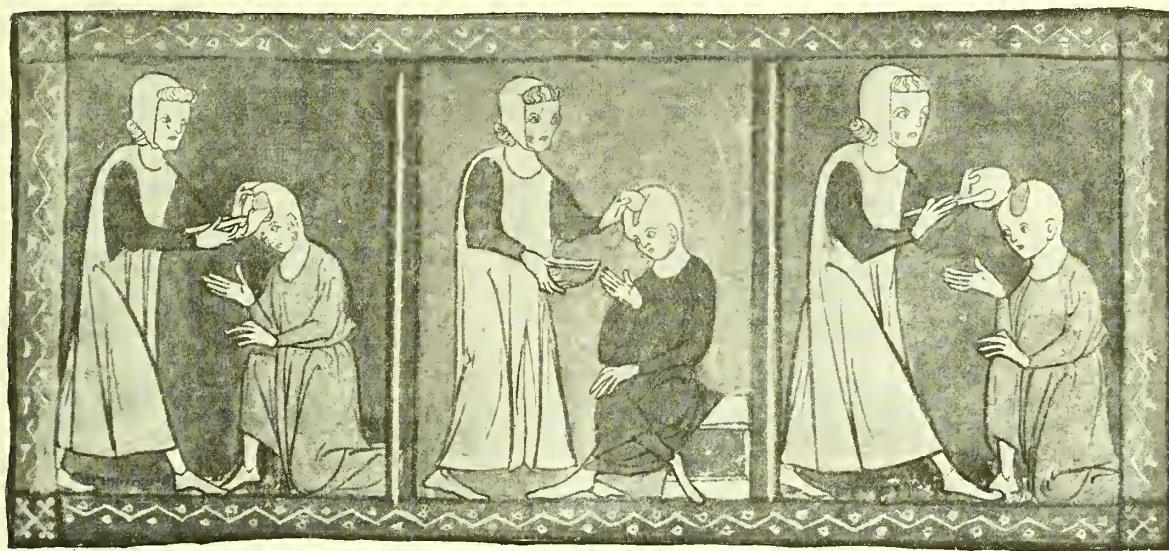
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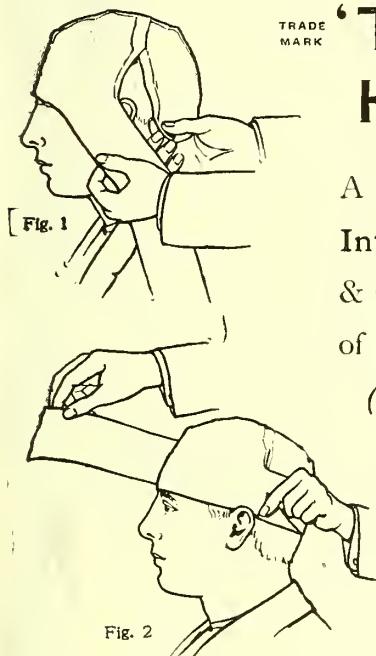


From an Early MS.

"Of the Woundes in the Heed come by cuttyng and brekyng."

"Yf there be cuttyng and brekyng of the heed yet not to the percing of the braine panne, this wounde may not be sewed in the myddes of ye heed because she maye not clense by herselfe. Therefore

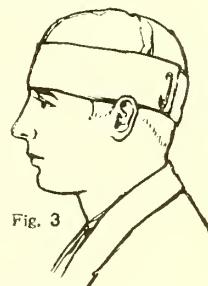
she must be dried with tentes and other thynges to sucke out ye matter or elles there myght abyde corrupecyon in the myddes of ye ii tables to the hurtyng of the bones."



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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

All copy for advertisements in the white-paper pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 28 must be in the Publisher's hands by

Saturday, December 21,

if a proof is required, or by Monday, December 23, if no proof is necessary. The C. & D. Offices will be closed on Christmas Day, but will be

Open on Boxing Day

from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. for the reception of small advertisements for the Supplement. Any announcements received after that time will be inserted in the issue of January 4, 1913.

Telegrams:

"Chemicus Cannon London."

Address:
THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street,
London, E.C.

Telephone:
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(two lines).

SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Competition for Crowns.

Insurance dispensing business will not drop into chemists' shops as plums drop from a tree; it will have to be catered for. How should that be done? Write pithily your ideas on this, or any other Insurance dispensing point, on a postcard, and post to the Editor, C. & D., before December 31. We shall award a crown (5s.) for each of the twelve best ideas received and printed.

National Insurance Act.

The contracting-out plan fails to give doctors the dispensing as they expected (p. 46).

With one or two exceptions, Chemists' Associations are accepting the drug tariff (p. 54).

We print the official conditions and contract-forms for dispensing and the supply of drugs in England (p. 45).

Out of over 27,000 medical men who signed the British Medical Association's original pledge not to work the Act, less than a third have voted in the same way now (p. 47).

Mr. Rowsell, Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, gives an informative statement as to how the tariff was drawn up, and how medicines are to be prescribed (p. 56).

Articles and Communications.

Mr. E. J. Parry communicates some observations on the quality of milk-sugar in the market, and the need for a recognised standard (p. 44).

A new method of assessing the purity of asafetida is being used by U.S.A. Customs authorities. It is based upon a "lead number" (p. 51).

The allegation that David Waldie discovered chloroform has been controverted by the "British Medical Journal." We agree, and quote Mr. Waldie's own words as to his hint to Simpson (p. 53).

The retail sale of quinine wine by chemists without a licence is further regulated by the Revenue authorities, who stipulate that the dosage must be the same as in the British Pharmacopoeia (p. 52).

The first editorial article warns all in the drug-trade to be most careful as to the handling of dutiable medicines, in view of the activity of Revenue authorities. It also deals with the serious results that the Select Committee inquiry may have on retailers' own preparations (p. 50).

News of the Week.

Railway demurrage is the subject of a note on p. 38.

A bacteriological research play is now on the Parisian boards (p. 41).

Cases under the Medicine Stamp Acts are reported on p. 42, the fines in one being exceptionally heavy.

J. H. Eldridge has been sent to prison for six months on several charges, two of them for obtaining money from drug-trade men fraudulently (p. 39).

Reports of meetings of Chemists' Associations are exceptionally numerous this week (pp. 54-59). We call attention to additions to and changes in our *Diary* list of such Associations, and also award several prizes. Cards for the ten-guinea competition should be sent as soon as possible (p. 59).

Trade and Market Matters.

Alum, saltpetre, ammonia sulphate, zinc chloride, lemon and orange oils are dearer. Opium, Belgian easter oil, copper sulphate, Sudan acacia (e.i.f.), guinea-grains, acetanilide, carbolic acid, and linseed oil are more or less cheaper. Business is slackening down, in view of the approach of the close of the year and stocktaking (p. 62).

Christmastide.

Will contributors please note that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for December 28 will be printed on Tuesday, December 24, and "copy" for the issue should be posted to us immediately? Any delivered to us between Tuesday evening and Thursday morning will be put in the Coloured Supplement, if necessary. In the meantime we wish all our readers A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Conway Guardians on December 13 decided to order one gross of tooth-brushes with a view to supplying every inmate of the Workhouse and Homes with one, and inducing each to use it regularly.

The list of awards in the Tottenham Court Road Improvement Shop-window Display Contest (*C. & D.*, November 30, index folio 804) has been published. The displays are to be continued until Christmas.

Mr. Edward John Harding, late assistant private secretary to the Secretary for the Colonies, has been appointed Secretary of the Dominions Royal Commission, in place of Mr. Douglas Orme Malcolm, who has resigned that post.

Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, the Secretary of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, has been the victim of a very painful accident. On Tuesday evening a tin of sodium silicate exploded in his shop and scalded him severely about the face.

Two meetings of London members of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., were held on November 28 and December 4 at the premises of Mr. G. W. Evans, Hammersmith Road, W., at which a summary of the progress of the Association was given, and mention was made of the fact that the number of Ucalites in London has increased from about a dozen two years ago to over seventy at the present time. The chief topic in a discussion which followed was the establishment of a Ucal depot in London. Mr. Harold Miller is expected to address the next meeting. Messrs. G. W. Evans and Frederick Cherry are arranging the series.

Christmas Holidays and Stocktaking.

The following announcements should be noted :

LIVERPOOL LINT CO., Mark Street Mills, Liverpool.—The company's offices will be closed on December 25 and 26, and factories from December 24 to December 30.

LOBRIMER-MARSHALL, LTD., 46 and 47 Colebrooke Row, Islington, London, N., are closing from December 21 to December 28. Only urgent orders can be executed.

T. MORSON & SON, 14 Elm Street, London, W.C., are closing for stocktaking on December 30 and 31, when only urgent post-orders will be executed.

T. & H. SMITH, LTD., will close their warehouse and office at 22 City Road, London, E.C., on December 25 and 26.

Railway Demurrage.

The English and Welsh railway companies intimate that the charges for demurrage on railway companies' waggons and sheets have been revised in consequence of what the companies call "unreasonable detention" by traders. The revised charges will operate on and after January 1, 1913, and will be as under :

Before conveyance, 1s. 6d. per ordinary waggon per day, and 3d. per sheet per day after the expiration of one day exclusive of the day upon which the loading of the waggon is begun.

After conveyance, 1s. 6d. per ordinary waggon per day, and 3d. per sheet per day after the expiration of two days exclusive of the day of arrival—e.g., waggons arriving on Monday and not unloaded before closing time on Wednesday would become subject to the charge.

Liverpool Notes.

A window in the new frontage of Messrs. Budden & Co.'s London Road establishment was found to be cracked right across when the shop was opened the other morning.

Much dissatisfaction is felt by many local pharmacists since the tariff for drugs and dispensing charges under the National Insurance Act has been placed in their hands. It was felt by the city chemists (several of whom are refusing to go on the panel) that a meeting of protest should be held without delay. A meeting was partially arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon, December 17, but has been abandoned, *pro tem.*, on account of it being the week before Christmas and the majority of pharmacists would be too busy to attend. The feeling is that the work of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance comes in for warm praise, but that

chemists must make the best possible bargain at the beginning.

Manchester Notes.

The incessant wet weather of the past week is having a deterrent effect on shopping. In spite of the boom in trade, there is certainly quietness of trade at present.

Schemes of window-dressing become more elaborate each year, and Manchester chemists, so says a local correspondent, are in the front rank of tradesmen just now in the matter of artistic and attractive window shows.

The organisation meeting convened by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association on December 11 looked like being a failure, as so few turned up at its commencement. By the time the meeting had been in progress about twenty minutes the number swelled to seventy or eighty.

The excellent series of articles on "Glimpses of Old Manchester," by Mr. Thomas Swindells, of Merton Green, Manchester, appearing in the "Manchester Evening Chronicle" during the past three weeks, concluded last Friday. One of the old school of chemists told our correspondent that they were the best articles on Old Manchester he had ever seen.

The meeting of the Salford Pharmacists' Association on December 12 was the first meeting in the Manchester area at which the medicine tariff under the Insurance Act has been discussed, and many members of the other local Associations accepted the invitation to be present. "The tariff is not so bad after all," said one prominent chemist present at the meeting, "but wants revising in several cases."

Dispensers' Appointments.

Miss M. Isaacs has been appointed as dispenser at the Merthyr Tydfil Union Workhouse.

Mr. F. E. Bullen, chemist and druggist, is leaving the Brixton Dispensary to take up an appointment as pharmacist to H.M. Prison at Dartmoor in January next.

The Southwark Board of Guardians on December 13 had before them the application of Mr. J. F. Dunstan, dispenser, for an increase of salary to 200*l.* per annum, the maximum now allowed by the Local Government Board. The matter was adjourned until February, when annual increases are considered.

Fires.

Some waste-paper caught fire on December 16 in the warehouse of Messrs. Wands, Ltd., chemists, 12 Haymarket. This was extinguished before the fire brigade arrived, and but slight damage was done.

A fire broke out in a room at the rear of the shop of Mr. J. L. Smith, chemist, 240 Regent Road, Salford, on December 17. Although the Corporation fire brigade extinguished the flames in a few minutes, considerable damage was done to stock.

A fire broke out in the grinding mills at the works of Messrs. Newball & Mason, New Basford, Nottingham, early in the morning of December 13. Prompt measures by the local fire brigade prevented, despite the high wind, the conflagration spreading from this detached building, the upper storey of which was gutted, while the stock stored there was destroyed. Business is going on as usual.

Season Tickets to Southend-on-Sea.

On January 1, 1913, the Midland Railway Co. will have acquired by Act of Parliament the control of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway, which will be absorbed then into the Midland system. This has not been accomplished, however, without a very hard fight by the Great Northern Railway and the Southend and District Railway Travellers' Association, who for their part demanded certain privileges in the non-raising of season-ticket fares, etc., between Southend and London. The Town Council having withdrawn from the contest, Mr. Jas. V. Tozer, druggists' sundriesman, Southend-on-Sea, who is also Treasurer and Financial Secretary of the Association, championed the cause of the Association, and persevered to such an extent that, in conjunction with his colleagues, he rushed a petition through Parliament, attended the whole sessions in Committee in both Houses of Parliament, thus gained the sympathy of even his

opponents, and succeeded in obtaining for Sonthenders a concession from the Midland Railway Co. not to raise season-ticket fares for three years from January 1, 1913, and thereafter the Association to have the opportunity of having their future objections considered.

Contracts.

Eton Rural Council.—Messrs. Griffith & Walden, Slough, for disinfectants.

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.—Dee Oil Co., Ltd., for castor-oil substitute.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. F. Oram, Ph.C., Romsey, for drugs and surgical appliances.

Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board.—Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds, for surgical appliances at 10*s.* 1*d.*

Government Contracts.—*India Office* : City Glass Bottle Co., Eclipse Glass Works, Lewis & Towers, Ludford & Co., for bottles (running contracts); Warne & Co., for I.R. tubing. *General Post Office* : Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., for chloride of ammonia

London County Council.—For annual supplies at estimated values : D. Matthews, Morriston, Glam., for proto-sulphate of iron at 1,63*l.*; J. Manger & Son, Ltd., for soda at 20*l.*; Colorado Orchard Heater Co., Hounslow, for disinfectants at 15*l.*; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for chemicals at 17.

Joseph H. Eldridge Gets Six Months' Imprisonment.

At the Hampstead Police Court on December 18, before the Mayor and other Magistrates, Joseph Henry Eldridge (36), described as a commission agent, who is known to many in the essential-oil trade, was charged on demand on a warrant with obtaining by false pretences from Julia Hoskins, at 23 Worsley Road, food and lodging to the value of 2*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Prisoner was further charged with obtaining by false pretences, between December 4 and 11, food and lodging to the value of 12*s.* 6*d.* at 121 Heath Street, with intent to cheat and defraud Frederick Charles Thrush. There was also another charge of a similar character from a boarding-house keeper at Brixton, and two charges of obtaining sums of money by false pretences from persons in the City who are connected with the drug and oil trades. After a very lengthy hearing, the Bench cleared the Court for a few minutes. When the Court was reopened prisoner admitted the false pretences and pleaded guilty. He said he had never been in such a position before, and if he were asked to say why he committed the offences he could not do so. He had good intentions. He asked the Bench for leniency. He had never been right in his actions since the Messina earthquake. In that he lost every relation he had and was himself buried beneath the ruins. He afterwards suffered from a nervous breakdown and was very ill for some time. Detective-Sergeant Miles, S Division, said the prisoner appeared to have been a most persistent fraud. In many places he had secured board and lodging by false pretences and absconded without paying, and in several other cases he had done great harm in the business of chemists and others in the City through his conduct. The Presiding Magistrate told the prisoner that his case had no redeeming feature, and sent him to prison for six months.

From Various Courts.

At North Holland (Lines.) on December 10, Frederick Horton, farm waggoner, was fined 2*l.* and costs for administering a poisonous drug (dilute solution of blue vitriol) to his employer's horse.

At Dunster on December 11, Bertram Rowland, artist, was fined 30*s.* for stealing a bottle of perfume, value 7*s.* 6*d.*, from the shop of Mr. Frederick Brooks Parkin, chemist and druggist, 6 Holloway Street, Minehead.

At the London Sessions on December 16, Henry Morgan (18), labourer, who pleaded guilty to having twice broken into the premises of the Antexema Co., Jeffreys Place, Camden Town, London, N.W., was ordered two years under the Borstal system. Money, stamps, etc., to the value of 90*l.* were stolen. For their connection with the theft, Herbert Jones (18) was ordered fifteen months' Borstal treatment, John Smith (22) and James Lucas

(22) were sentenced to twelve months', and Henry Charles Duling (21) to nine months' imprisonment.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on December 13, three men, named Patrick Bindon (29), salesman, Albert Harding (28), dealer, and Joe Davis (24), clerk, were convicted of being concerned together in uttering spurious half-crowns at the pharmacies at 90 Southampton Row, W.C., and 13 Old Street, E.C., in payment for chewing-gum and a box of pills respectively. Davis, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour, and Bindon and Harding each to eleven months' imprisonment in the second division.

At an inquest held at Leicester on December 13 on the four-months-old child of a button-polisher, evidence was given by Dr. A. M. Little that death was due to convulsions, but he had been shown a tin of infants' food which had been used for the child which might have had an influence. The food was apparently a preparation of dried milk. The Coroner (Mr. E. G. B. Fowler) said in his capacity as Clerk to the Magistrates at the Rutland Petty Sessions he was concerned with a case in which infants' food was alleged to have been sold and was not the substance demanded. He was of opinion that the food produced at that inquest was the identical food, but he could not actually say so, and would not. The tin the Rutland Magistrates had before them contained 75 per cent. of starch, which was naturally unsuitable for a young child. The selling of such a substance which was other than that demanded was a fraud on the poor people who relied upon it being a strengthening food.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. Daniel Donnelly, Ph.C., has opened a business at 7 Irish Street, Dungannon.

Sir Stanley Harrington has been elected a member of the governing body of the University College, Cork.

Mr. H. Weir, Ph.C., Mullingar, has succeeded to the business of Messrs English in Earl Street of that town.

Mr. Wm. McConnell, registered druggist, Bushmills, co. Antrim, is opening a branch drug-store at 417 Ormeau Road, Belfast.

Mr. C. Edward Hill, Ph.C., Belmont Lodge, Waterford, late proprietor of Hill's Medical Hall, Graiguenamanagh, co. Kilkenny, has been appointed representative for Ireland for the sheep-dips and other preparations of Messrs. Thomas Bigg, Ltd., London.

The members of the Dublin Division of the St. John Ambulance Association on December 11 presented Dr. T. Mathers Thomson, Ph.C., late manager of Mr. George Brown's pharmacy, Stephen's Green, with an illuminated address and a suit-case on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage.

At Londonderry Petty Sessions last week, the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts prosecuted John Kerr, Ardnabrockey, for selling cream of tartar containing 7.75 parts of lead per million. Defendant, who said that he sold the article as he received it from the manufacturer, was fined 20*s.*

A letter was read at last week's meeting of Cavan Board of Guardians from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, stating that the balance outstanding for packages not returned up to September 1912 is 16*l.* The Guardians ordered that the various dispensary doctors be communicated with regarding the matter.

Mr. J. H. Totten, public analyst, of Belfast, in his report states that it is satisfactory to be able to record a very marked diminution in the number of adulterated samples submitted for analysis, the percentage of adulteration during the last quarter being lower than in any previous quarter since he had been public analyst for the city.

Belfast chemists are making an exceptionally fine show of Christmas perfumery, Irish violets being one of the

greatest favourites. The displays of Mr. R. Morrow, Corn Market; C. & J. Montgomery, Royal Avenue; Mr. James Tate, M.C.P.S.I., Royal Avenue; and Davidson & Hardy, Royal Avenue, are noticeable for their attractiveness.

Mr. Samuel Suffern, R.D., 302-304 Shankill Road, Belfast, has acquired two drug establishments in the city—that of Mr. Samuel McDowell, 275 Springfield Road, and that of the late Mr. R. G. Stevenson, also of Springfield Road. Mr. Suffern has amalgamated the last two and is carrying them on as a branch at 275 Springfield Road.

In defending a charge of manslaughter at Londonderry Assizes this week, which concerned the death of a boy of sixteen years from starvation, it was stated that prisoners, a man and wife, obtained cod-liver oil from Dr. Walsh, Ph.C., Dublin, and Mr. J. J. Kerr, Ph.C., Clones, during the summer and autumn, and that this was administered to the boy.

At last week's meeting of the Library and Technical Committee of the Belfast Corporation, the Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute reported that Mr. Charles J. Still, assistant in the chemistry department of the Institute, had passed the B.Sc. examination of the London University. The committee expressed their satisfaction at his success.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The shop of Mr. George Philp, chemist, Guildhall Street, Dunfermline, was broken into on Saturday morning, December 14, and money amounting to about 3*l.* taken from the till.

At Cupar Fife last week, William Murray Smith, Kirkcaldy, was committed to prison on a charge of embezzling 78*l.* from his employer, Mr. James Bryce McLaren, chemist and druggist, Dysart.

Glaser.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Company of Honourable Alchymists on December 11, Professor J. Ferguson, in his address on "Christopher Glaser," said little is known of Glaser's early history, except that he was a native of Bâle in Switzerland, and went to Paris as apothecary to the Court. In 1670 his implication in the poisoning cases associated with the name of the Marchioness of Rambouillet caused his imprisonment in the Bastille. Though it is certain that he prepared many of the poisons used, there was no evidence that he was an accomplice, and he was finally set at liberty. He published a treatise on chemistry about 1663, which gives, in plain but quaint language, a good idea of chemistry in the seventeenth century.

Edinburgh.

The warehouse and office of Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., will be closed on December 25 and January 1, 1913, for the usual holidays.

The Insurance price-list has not evoked as yet a considerable amount of enthusiasm. The prices compare unfavourably with those fixed by the Parish Council.

One of the players in a sketch at a local theatre last week made a remark concerning the powders with the two "e's," which seemed to amuse the attentive of both sexes.

Pharmacies are not only better lighted these days, but the wintry atmosphere of a score of years ago is a thing of the past. Shop-stoves, especially those with red-glass shades, become more popular every year, and one seldom gets a glimpse of a shivering principal or a blue-nosed assistant. Work performed under pleasant conditions is always better done, and customers prefer to visit a cosy shop.

DIACHYLON OINTMENT was invented by Menecrates A.D. 1, and was employed for practically the same purpose as it is to-day.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent)

PROFESSOR GAUTIER, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, is a candidate for the vacant seat in the Section of Pharmacy of the Academy of Medicine, due to the death of M. Chatin.

THE CODEX COMMITTEE.—M. Richaud, Assistant Professor at the Parish Faculty of Medicine, has been appointed a member of the Permanent Committee charged with preparing the next edition of the Codex Medicamentarius, in place of M. Chassevant, who resigned recently.

THE PARIS DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION held its annual banquet on Sunday, December 8. The chair was taken by a representative of the Minister of Labour, and a member of the Bureau of the Wholesale Druggists' Association also attended as a mark of the sympathy and good feeling which exist between employers and employés.

THE PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The interesting annual public meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences was held on Monday, December 16, when the President, M. Gabriel Lippmann, gave the customary address. In the course of this he referred to Lord Lister, M. Chatin, and other members of the Academy who have passed away since the meeting of last year. M. Ph. Van Tieghem, one of the permanent Secretaries of the Academy, also read a lengthy and interesting account of the life and work of Jean Baptiste Dumas, the prominent French chemist, who died in 1884.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ANOMALIES.—Some Customs tariff anomalies were pointed out by members of the Paris Wholesale Druggists' Association at a recent meeting. M. Cornelius referred to medicaments prepared by Parke, Davis & Co. which pay a rate of duty lower than that charged on the drugs of which they are composed. Only 2.70*f.* per kilo., he said, is levied on sulphate-of-quinine tablets, while the sulphate itself pays 15*f.* M. Delaunay alluded to pepsin, the strength of which is not taken into account. The Customs Committee of the Association proposes to examine and classify all similar anomalies, and to present a complete list to the proper authorities.

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMIST-EXPERTS was founded last May "for the furtherance and propagation of the study of analytical chemistry as applied to legal expertises and to give disinterested aid in the cause of justice or professional interests." The chairman is Professor Caze-neuve, and the general secretary M. Charles Franche, who is also editor of the "Annales des Falsifications," the official organ of the Society. Of the 200 members already enrolled, most are French pharmacists. It should be noted that of the 1,100 names on the present list of French "expert-chemists" under the 1905 Adulteration Act, 700 are pharmacists, and when the diploma of expert-chemist is created, as it will be, in all probability, very shortly, the pharmacist's special education will render him a particularly likely candidate for this new qualification.

SCIENCE ON THE STAGE.—A new play entitled "Les Flambeaux," by M. Henri Bataille, was produced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre here last week. The plot turns on the fact that the mind of a great scientist may not always rise superior to those romantic complications which every man of sound common-sense seeks to avoid. The first act is set in a bacteriological research laboratory, where after many years of research "Laurent Bouquet," the greatest bacteriologist and natural philosopher of his day, is on the verge of discovering the bacillus of cancer and a serum that will conquer it. His wife has worked with him for well-nigh twenty years in his great quest and is his intellectual equal. With them is a young scientist named Blondel, who has been of immense service in the researches. A highly scientific atmosphere pervades the laboratory, which is crowded with doctors and students; there is also a Hungarian girl, Edwige, a pupil and assistant, who has no great affection for science, but a rather awkward one for the Master; she marries Blondel,

however. The second act shows a night *fête* in the gardens of the "Claude Bernard Institute" in honour of Bouquet. He unluckily compromises himself with Edwige, and next morning receives a death wound in a duel with Blondel; but before dying he implores his wife and the man by whom he has met his death to vow to continue the cancer researches together to a final issue in the interests of humanity. Additional dramatic effect is given to the situation by the fact that Bouquet has just received the Nobel Prize. With the aid of the great actor Le Bargy in the rôle of the bacteriologist, the play has scored quite a success; but the author can scarcely be applauded for having, for the purposes of his plot, given rise to the impression that more than one present French scientist is included among the *dramatis personae* in somewhat thin disguise.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

HOSPITAL DISPENSING.—The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy are to take action against those hospitals and institutions that employ unqualified dispensers. It is stated that only three or four institutions in Toronto employ qualified dispensers. The various hospital authorities employing unqualified persons for compounding medicines are to be warned, and if the practice is persisted in prosecutions are to follow.

BUSINESS TAX.—In Canada municipalities have the right to levy what is called a "business tax"—that is, each person in business has to pay a certain annual sum to the local authority. An attempt was made to levy on a Longueuil pharmacist, in addition to the tax which he paid as a druggist, a tax for the side-lines which he added to his business. The matter was taken into Court, and the Judge has held that the double tax is illegal, as a pharmacist has a right to add side-lines to his ordinary business.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

MUNICIPAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY AT PUNTA ARENAS.—A movement is on foot to establish a municipal chemical laboratory at Punta Arenas, Chile, by the city governing board (Comisión de Alcaldes), and the purchase of the necessary laboratory apparatus has been acceded to.

CALCIUM-CARBIDE FACTORY.—A contract has been signed between the Minister of Fomento, Venezuela, and Oswald Stelling, of Caracas, by which the latter agrees to establish in Venezuela a factory for the manufacture of carbide of calcium, and to give to the Government a discount of 12½ per cent. on all purchases for the Government.

THE SWISS POLICE appear not to be an exceptionally wise body. There are regulations in Switzerland, as elsewhere, regarding the storage of inflammable liquid, such as ether, and under them the Basle police have forbidden pharmacists keeping stocks of spirituous and ethereal liquids, with the result that they cannot sell tinctures, corn collodion, and a hundred other medicaments. One pharmacist who did not submit to this exorbitant measure has been fined 10f., with the option of two days' imprisonment!

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION.—It is not so many years ago since El-Obeid, in the Western Sudan, seemed as remote from civilisation as the North Pole, and it is still one of the outposts of civilisation; but we had an indication this week of its future possibilities when we received an order from an Obeidite for copies of "Opening a Pharmacy" and "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

DOCTORS AND PHYSIC PRICES.—Are not some of the medical witnesses before the House of Commons Select Committee on Patent Medicines rather overdoing their prejudices by making so much fuss about the small cost of the ingredients used by patent-medicine manufacturers? After all, doctors' pills cost no more and may often be worth less than Beecham's, while the cost of an 8-oz. bottle of diluted Epsom salts flavoured with pink fruit syrup probably costs the doctor just as little as it costs the "quack."—John Bull.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Vidal Dyes Syndicate, Ltd.—On the petition of Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield, judgment creditors for £2,000, Mr. Justice Neville, in the Chancery Division on December 17, made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the Vidal Dyes Syndicate, Ltd. There was no opposition.

What is Non-inflammable?—The Woolwich Magistrate decided last week that a cinematograph theatre did not require to be licensed in which a film was used that did not inflame when heat was applied to the picture portion, although it ignited quickly when a match was put to the edge. A decision to the contrary was given at the North London Police Court by Mr. Hedderwick on December 16. In this case the film was said to be "non-inflammable," but the inspector lit several pieces of it, and a small flame was produced which burnt his fingers, while a celluloid film burst out into flame at once. The Magistrate said that he could not hold that the film was non-inflammable, notwithstanding the trade description, as he had to interpret the law by applying the ordinary meanings to the words of the Act. He imposed a penalty, and agreed to state a case.

Alleged Holding Out.—In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., on December 16, Mr. J. W. Caparn, malleable-iron founder, Meltham Road, Walsall, sued Messrs. Arnold & Sons, surgical-instrument manufacturers, 6 Giltspur Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 44l. 0s. 1d. for goods supplied. The plaintiff's case was that the defendants had a branch establishment at 12 Penton Grove, carried on by one Turner, and he was employed by the defendants, to which he supplied certain iron and steel parts for surgical instruments. The branch had belonged to Green & Downing, but when Turner took it over for the defendants the name of Arnold & Sons was prominently displayed all over the place. Afterwards the name of Arnold & Sons was taken down, and now the defendants wanted to say that they never gave Turner any authority to pledge their credit. Plaintiff gave evidence in support of this statement. Mr. Lee, from the Telephone Department of the General Post Office, said the telephone agreement at Penton Grove was signed by the defendants from Giltspur Street. Mr. Johnson, for defendants, argued that there was no case to answer. Defendants had done nothing to hold themselves out as liable for Turner's actions; they, in fact, were not so. Judge Rentoul held that he must hear the defendants' witnesses, and the further hearing was adjourned until next month.

High Court Cases.

Unless otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

A KODAK POSTER.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, December 13, Mr. Justice Neville heard the case of Kodak, Ltd., v. Reith on a motion for judgment in default of defence. Mr. Kerly (for plaintiffs) said that his clients employed the defendant, who was an artist, to produce a design for a poster for them, and gave him certain sketches, etc., to assist him. He produced the design, but did not return all the drawings, etc., with which he had been supplied, and he had since produced a poster which was an imitation of that of the plaintiffs. Counsel asked for delivery up of the sketches, etc., all copies of the infringing poster, and a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from infringing their copyright. The defendant did not appear, and his Lordship entered judgment as asked.

HOMMEL'S HEMATOGEN.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, December 19, Mr. Justice Eve had before him the adjourned summons in the action of the Aktiengesellschaft Hommel's Haematojen v. Adolf Hommel, junior, Wilhelm Hommel, Max Goeschken, and A. Hommel & Co., Ltd. Mr. Bray appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian for the defendants.

When the case was called on Mr. Bray asked that it should stand over, because Mr. Kerly, who had instructed in the case, was ill in bed.

Mr. Walter said he felt he must oppose the application to adjourn the matter. His summons was taken out to dismiss the action for want of prosecution. The proceedings were doing the defendants a great deal of harm, and,

although the statement of claim was dated May 1912, absolutely nothing had been done since by the plaintiffs to get the matter set down for trial. Plaintiffs had charged the defendants with fraud, and now asked the defendants to pay their own costs. It was the case of the spoilt baby crying because he was afraid he would have to pay costs.

Mr. Justice Eve : This is the case of the blood-curdling tonic, is it not?

Mr. Walter : Yes.

Mr. Bray : It is only the question of costs that we want to discuss.

His Lordship said that the case ought to be disposed of at once, especially as Mr. Bray had read the papers.

Mr. Walter then opened the summons. Counsel said the writ was issued on January 23, 1912, the statement of claim on May 7, and his summons was to dismiss the action. The plaintiffs, by their statement of claim, alleged that the use by the defendants of the words "Hommel" and "Hæmatogen" and the get-up of their preparation in similar bottles to those of the plaintiffs' preparation, in juxtaposition with the words "Hommel" and "Hæmatogen," was calculated to deceive the public into believing the defendants' goods were those of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had charged his clients with having deliberately copied their goods, and deliberately registered the name of "A. Hommel & Co." so as to enable them to pass off their preparation as that of the plaintiff company. Plaintiffs had therefore claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling any preparation not being the goods of the plaintiffs, under the name of "Hommel's Hæmatogen" or the words "Hommel" and "Hæmatogen" separately, or by the use of any carton wrapper or other get-up calculated to deceive, or from carrying on business as manufacturers or vendors of any medicinal preparation similar to "Hæmatogen" in the name of "A. Hommel & Co." or "A. Hommel & Co., Ltd.," or by any name or description in which "Hommel" formed a part without clearly distinguishing their business from the business carried on by the plaintiffs. They also claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from allowing the defendant company to remain registered in the name of "Hommel & Co.," and there was also a claim for damages. As there were charges of deliberate fraud which were not now persisted in, he asked that the case should be dismissed. His clients by their defence denied all that had been alleged, and said that their goods were clearly distinctive. On October 30 his clients took out their summons to dismiss the action, and in November it came before the Master, and he offered to dismiss it with costs.

Mr. Bray asked that the summons should be dismissed without costs. He submitted that the Court had a discretion in the matter which he asked his Lordship to exercise on the grounds :

(i) That on the facts admitted, and on those found at the hearing of the motion, plaintiffs were justified in beginning an action;

(ii) That there had been a change in circumstances, partly due to what defendants had done and what had occurred in Germany, which made a continuance of the action unnecessary because a considerable part of the relief sought was already obtained;

(iii) That the defendants' conduct before the commencement of the action was such that even if it went for trial, on facts admitted, they (defendants) would be deprived of their costs.

His Lordship, without calling on Mr. Walter to reply, gave judgment for the defendants. He said the plaintiffs had charged the defendants with constituting themselves as a firm in Hanau, Germany, for the purpose of getting a part of the plaintiffs' business, and that they had then extended their operations to this country with the same fraudulent intention, inviting custom by a series of fraudulent advertisements. In fact, they charged the defendants with fraud from the very inception of the defendant company at Hanau to the time goods were launched in this country. When the matter came up before him (his Lordship) on motion it was clear that there were issues raised which no Court would determine without evidence, but he had come to the conclusion on

that occasion that plaintiffs could not succeed on the facts so far as those facts had been discussed. The whole matter was left for the questions of fact to be dealt with at the trial, but those issues were untried to the present day, for plaintiffs had elected not to go on with the action. Therefore they must pay the defendants' costs of the motion, together with the costs of this summons.

Medicine Stamp Acts.

DEFERRED.

At Bow Street Police Court, London, W.C., on December 17, before Mr. Marsham, two cases under the Medicine Stamp Acts were mentioned, and an application was made by counsel and the solicitor for the defence that the cases be adjourned till January 10. The Magistrate said that he was going away for a holiday, but he had no doubt that one of his colleagues would find the date convenient.

A CASE IN THE CITY.

At the Mansion House Police Court, before Sir John Baddeley, on December 16, Mr. W. Kuhenthal, 36 Basinghall Street, attended to answer summonses charging him with selling and exposing for sale certain medicines liable to duty without having the necessary licence; and, further, for selling medicines without the Government stamp duty affixed to the wrapper. There were in all thirteen summonses. Mr. C. H. Kirby appeared for the defendant, who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Cecil Simpson, of the Solicitor's Department, Customs House, stated that defendant carried on business as English agent for several American firms of chemical manufacturers, who were the proprietors of certain patent medicines, which were shipped wholesale to this country and sold to chemists, not only in London but throughout the provinces. The firms who supplied the medicines were the Lulhan Drug Co., St. Louis, U.S.A.; the Peacock Chemical Co., St. Louis, U.S.A.; the Rio Chemical Co., N.Y.; and the Od Chemical Co., N.Y. The medicines in respect of which the summonses were taken out comprised Cactina pillets, Prunoids, Seng-Chionia, Aletris cordial, Celerina, Pinus canadensis, Peacock's bromides, and Sanmetto, and they were sold by the defendant for the most part to chemists for sale to the public. Complaints were brought to the notice of the Customs and Excise of the sale by chemists of these medicines, and upon purchases being made they were found to be unstamped. This was a serious matter, and the question was now pending of prosecutions being launched against those chemists. Their explanation was that the medicines were so wrapped that they were not able to say if they were properly stamped or not, and that they naturally relied upon the persons from whom they purchased them to see that they had been stamped in accordance with the Act. In addition to the loss to the Revenue, a number of chemists had been exposed to considerable penalties, for the sales of these unstamped medicines had taken place not only in London but throughout Great Britain, and this had been going on for the past two years.

Mr. Kirby, addressing the Court in mitigation, said the defendant was merely an agent for American manufacturers of the medicines. Whatever profit had been made, if any, arising out of the omission of stamping had not gone into his pocket, but into the pockets of the senders of the medicines. The sales in question were effected by a young lady typist in defendant's employ, who had not a large experience of selling at all. Mr. Kirby pointed out that medicines sold for dispensing purposes do not require to be stamped, and said that with regard to certain of these medicines defendant could not be expected to know, neither did he know, that they were required to be stamped. Defendant had erred unwittingly, and in the circumstances he asked for a lenient penalty.

Sir John Baddeley said the defendant had rendered himself liable to penalties amounting to 170*l.*, but he should fine him upon the first summons for exposing for sale 20*l.*, and allow 5*l.* 5*s.* costs; and upon the first of the summonses for not affixing the Government stamp 10*l.* Upon the other eleven summonses fines of 1*s.* on each would be imposed. Altogether the defendant must pay 36*l.* 16*s.*, which he did.

BANKRUPTCIES AND FAILURES.

Re Robert Tocher, formerly of 491 Victoria Road, Glasgow, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—An equalising and second and final dividend will be paid to creditors on and after December 31, 1912.

Re John Bedford Whitehead, 120 Woodhouse Street, Leeds, described as Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the Official Receiver's offices, 24 Bond Street, Leeds, on December 11, the accounts showing a deficiency of 101*l.* on liabilities aggregating 137*l.* The debtor attributed his failure to sickness and bad trade. The creditors include Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds (78*l.*)

Re George Christie, 26 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh, Chemist and Druggist.—A meeting of the creditors of the above was held at 9 Albany Street, Edinburgh, last week, when Mr. Thomas Ancrum, accountant, 1 North St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh, submitted a statement of affairs showing liabilities 171*l.* 11s. 6d., and assets valued at 170*l.* 3s. 4d., less preferential claims for rents and taxes 77*l.* 19s. 2d., thus showing a deficiency of 79*l.* 7s. 4d., and an apparent dividend of 10s. 8*1/2*d. per pound, exclusive of expenses. The deficiency was explained through inattention to business and decline of the turnover. The meeting appointed a committee to act along with Mr. Ancrum in the realisation of the estate, Mr. Ancrum being instructed to advertise the business for sale. It is understood that the stock-in-trade has been overvalued, and Mr. Ancrum was instructed to have a revaluation made. The following are creditors: Butler & Crispe, London (21*l.* 15s. 2d.); and Charles Miller & Co., Edinburgh (30*l.*)

Re William Baker (lately trading as W. Baker & Co.), Sunnybank, Bell Hill, Stapleton, Bristol, late 7 York Street, St. Paul's, Bristol, Wholesale Druggist.—The statement of affairs in this matter shows gross liabilities 1,231*l.* 8s. 1d., of which 1,196*l.* 7s. 9d. is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce 320*l.* 11s. 9d., from which has to be deducted 19*l.* 10s. 4d. for preferential claims, leaving net assets 301*l.* 1s. 5d., or a deficiency of 895*l.* 6s. 4d. It appears that the debtor joined his employer in December 1899 in partnership, and they carried on business under the style of J. W. Baker & Co., 7 York Street, St. Paul's, Bristol, wholesale druggists. The debtor introduced a capital of 900*l.* into the business; the capital of the partner was 1,200*l.* In April 1910 the partnership was dissolved, and immediately afterwards a cash composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound was paid on partnership debts amounting to about 3,000*l.* The debtor started trading on his own account in July 1910 at 7 York Street, when he purchased the fixtures, fittings and utensils, and certain stock belonging to J. W. Baker & Co. for 100*l.* He removed the business last July to St. Paul's Street, Bristol. The debtor executed a deed of assignment on August 10 last (*C. & D.*, August 24, index folio 330). The trustee under the deed was authorised to sell the estate to the debtor's friends at a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable at the expiration of three months. The trustee had rendered an account showing receipts 279*l.* odd, and payments 44*l.* 9s. 8d., and had paid the sum of 235*l.* to the Official Receiver, who is investigating the account. The debtor has kept a cash-book, bought-and-sold ledgers, and invoice and sale books. The failure is attributed to want of capital, costs by creditors suing, and bad trade. Among the creditors are Colthurst & Harding, Bristol (12*l.*); W. L. Foulston & Co., Hull (26*l.*); Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. (12*l.*); Hodgkinson, Prestons & King (11*l.*); Howards & Sons, Ltd. (12*l.*); Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd. (10*l.*); Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (20*l.*); F. Schutze & Co. (19*l.*); Shirley Bros., Ltd. (39*l.*). The first meeting of creditors was held before the Official Receiver of Bristol (Mr. Chas. H. King) on Wednesday. The debtor was present at the meeting, and gave fuller details on some points. The Official Receiver remains trustee.

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

ROBERTS, D. C., HIGGINS, E. B., and HIGGINS, H. G., Lace Street, Liverpool, soft soap and oil manufacturers, under the style of Roberts & Higgins.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

POTTS, M. B., Dean House, Greetland, Halifax, physician and surgeon.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O. Registered Office.

NATURAL FOOD CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 50,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: *Inter alia*, to acquire the business of the Natural Food Co., Ltd. (incorporated in 1902). The first directors are T. R. Allinson, P. Tyrer, and P. T. N. Smith. R.O., 305 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, London, E.

BOSUSTROWS DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists and druggists, dealers in chemicals for medicinal, photographic, and other uses, etc. The subscribers are E. Roberts, 87-88 Aldgate, E.C., solicitor, and W. Mitchison, 48 Windsor Road, Holloway, N., agent.

METHYLATORS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 5,000*l.* in 100*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of methylated-spirit manufacturers and merchants, etc. The subscribers are W. T. Alexander, Chase Street, Red Bank, Manchester, merchant and methylator, and T. Shelley, Glencat, Cleveland Road, South Woodford, Essex, director of Sutton, Cardew & Co., Ltd. R.O., 8 Harrington Street, Liverpool.

Company News.

HOMOCEA, LTD.—At the extraordinary general meeting held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on December 11, a resolution was passed accepting the offer of the Oatine Co. (*C. & D.*, December 14, index folio 876).

IDRIS & CO., LTD.—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N., on December 17. The Chairman (Mr. T. H. W. Idris), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, December 14, index folio 876), and dealing with the assets in detail, said some of the branch businesses do not yield a satisfactory return, and that the directors are considering the advisability of closing some of them, as most of the trade can be done from London. He also said the loss of 836*l.* on the year's trading was not unexpected, considering the specially adverse conditions, causing a heavy falling-off of sales. In addition, the prices of many materials had increased considerably. There followed a discussion by Sir Thomas Crosby and Messrs. Parry, Hicks, Parsons, and Hughes, chiefly as to the advisability of writing off goodwill or reducing capital. The Chairman said the directors had before them the question of reduction of capital, but before they did so a scheme must be found which is advantageous to every class of shareholder. The motion was then adopted unanimously, and the retiring directors, Mr. T. H. W. Idris and Mr. E. K. Bishop, were re-elected *nem. con.*

CAMWAL, LTD.—The annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the Frascati, London, on December 17, Mr. Hayward M. Davenport (Chairman) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (*C. & D.*, December 14, index folio 876), the Chairman stated that they sincerely regretted the retirement of Mr. Horace Davenport as chairman of the company, but they would be glad to hear that he was retaining his seat on the board, and he hoped that his sound business experience would be available for many years to come. They had had an extremely disappointing year, in common with others in the mineral-water trade. The circumstances he enumerated, and as to direct supply said they had received many letters of appreciation from their members, and ultimately he had no doubt that with a general co-operation on the part of their chemist shareholders in this direction Camwal could be brought back to the dividend-paying stage. During the discussion, Mr. Wallington asked what amount goodwill stood at in the balance-sheet, and was told 62,000*l.* Asked if any steps had been taken to write it down, a reply was given in the negative, and he (Mr. Wallington) ventured the opinion that the amount would have to be dealt with before the company began to pay dividends again. Mr. Campbell blamed the present Government for much of the depression which prevailed in the mineral-water trades, owing to its excessive taxation "of our articles." The report was unanimously adopted, and the shareholders confirmed (with one dissentient) the remuneration of the chairman and directors for the past year (1911-12) at 440*l.*, and a similar amount for the year ending September 30, 1913. Mr. Horace Davenport was re-elected to the board of directors, and, speaking as the largest shareholder in the company, he was extremely pleased to know that in their new chairman they had a man who took keen interest in the business and had had experience in every department. The auditors were re-elected.

BIRTHS.

REES.—At Thelma, 11 Radnor Road, Bishopston, Bristol, on December 15, the wife of Thomas E. Rees, pharmacist, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At Firgrove, Oban, on December 16, the wife of Alex. D. Robertson (of Alex. Robertson & Sons, Argyle Chemical Works), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GEDDES—MONCUR.—At 9 Millerfield Place, Edinburgh, on December 14, by the Rev. Robert Gray, Alexander St. Clair Geddes, Ph.C., 7 Strawberry Bank, Aberdeen, to Margaret Robbie, daughter of Mr. William Moncur, Edinburgh.

MALONE-BARRETT—BARRETT.—At St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, London, W., on December 12, by the Rev. Canon Wyndham, Francis Malone-Barrett, chemist and druggist, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Malone, Carlow, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mrs. E. L. Barrett, "Temora," Kilcormac, Ireland.

DEATHS.

FAIRWEATHER.—At Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, on December 5, Mrs. M. A. Whyte, mother of Mr. James Young Fairweather, chemist and druggist, 313 Sydenham Road, London, S.E., aged eighty.

MOSENTHAL.—At St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., on December 18, Mr. Henry de Mosenthal, F.I.C., F.C.S., aged sixty-two. Mr. de Mosenthal was born at Port Elizabeth, and was technical secretary of the Nobel-Dynamite Trust Co., Ltd., having previously been associated for a number of years with Mr. Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Mr. de Mosenthal was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and on several occasions contributed papers at the meetings of the London Section. He was a linguist of considerable ability, and had a wide circle of friends in this and other countries.

PEARS.—At 52 Carlisle Road, Hove, on December 16, Mr. Kilby Pears, Ph.C., aged seventy-two. Mr. Pears was a native of the Vale of Ava, Leicestershire, and served his apprenticeship in Newark. Thereafter he went to Brighton as an assistant, passing the Minor examination in March 1869 and the Major in October of the same year. In 1870 he commenced business on his own account, and in 1874 removed to premises at 16 Great Western Road, Hove, which have since been identified with allopathic and homœopathic pharmacy. He was successful in business and highly respected in his neighbourhood. He was proud of his son, Mr. H. W.

Kilby Pears, Ph.C., who was a Bell scholar in 1889, and after a brilliant career at the Square and experience with manufacturers in London, started at his father's pharmacy the business which has since developed into the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., occupying a large factory and warehouses in another part of Hove. The funeral took place at the Extra-Mural Cemetery, Brighton, on Wednesday.

RITCHIE.—At Comber, co. Down, last week, Mr. John Whitla Ritchie, chemist and druggist. Mr. Ritchie had carried on the drug department in connection with his business for many years, being registered as a chemist and druggist on the passing of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland)

Amendment Act, 1890. He was managing director of the local gasworks, chairman of the Andrews Memorial Hall, and a prominent Freemason. He is survived by his widow and several sons and daughters. The funeral took place at Moville Cemetery on December 12.

SEVERS.—At Bootle, on December 8, Mr. Joseph Severs, Ph.C., aged sixty-seven. Mr. Severs, who was born at Kendal, served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Harvey & Reynolds at Leeds. After gaining experience in London he returned to Kendal in 1867, and for many years, with the late Mr. Thos. Bateson, carried on business in the town. He was a prominent Wesleyan, and acted as secretary of the Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution for a long period.

WILLS PROVEN.

THE late Mr. James Heron, Ph.C., 3 Merchiston Avenue, Edinburgh, left personal estate valued at £33,100.

MR. CHARLES MOON, chemist and druggist, 2 High Street, Ilfracombe, who died on November 20, left estate of the gross value of £400*L*. 14*s.* 6*d.*

MR. ROBERT DANIEL EVANS, chemist and druggist, 5 Greenway Road, Birkenhead, Tranmere, who died on August 26, intestate, left estate valued at £509*L*. 2*s.* 6*d.* gross, with net personality *nil*.

MR. DAVID SKINNER KEMP, Ph.C., F.C.S., 52 Coverdale Road, Uxbridge Road, London, W., who died on October 27, aged seventy-seven, left estate valued at £1,428*L*. 4*s.* 5*d.* gross, with net personality £1,174*L*. 15*s.* 9*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Jane Kemp, the sole executrix.

MR. HARRY GUSTAVUS DRUMMOND, 23 Crofton Street, Rudholme, Manchester, for over twenty years laboratory steward in the pharmaceutical department of the Manchester University, who died on October 31, aged thirty-eight, left estate of the gross value of £504*L*. 0*s.* 4*d.*, of which £79*L*. 3*s.* 4*d.* is net personality.

MR. WILLIAM BARRON, Ph.C., 1 North Parade, Cheltenham, who died on October 20, left estate of the gross value of £12,112*L*. 6*s.* 4*d.*, of which £11,350*L*. 1*s.* 1*d.* is net personality. Probate of his will, dated September 11, 1911, has been granted to Mr. Alfred Lee Hall, of Winchcombe, Somerset, chemist. The testator left £5*L.* to his former housekeeper, Maria Green; 5*L.* each to Edmund Chipperfield and his sister Clara Jeeves for the purchase of a memento in recognition of their continued kindness to him; 50*L.* to Alfred Lee Hall; and the residue of his estate he left as to one-half for his son William Barron for life, and one-half upon trust for his daughter-in-law, Mary Edith Barron, and his grandchildren, Frederic Middleton Barron, Mary Maud Barron, John Bernard Barron, Thelma Barron, and William George Barron, on the death of his said son and daughter-in-law the whole of his residuary estate devolving to his said grandchildren.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. I. C. HOWELLS has opened a business under the style of the Medical Hall, Gwann-cae-Gurwen, Glam.

In a paragraph in this section last week, Linthorpe Road, Darlington, was mentioned in place of Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough.

MR. T. ASBURY, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. E. Todd, chemist and druggist, 56 Bagg-Holme Road, Lincoln.

MR. J. R. HAYWOOD, Ph.C., chemist-optician, has disposed of his business at 36 King Street, Maidenhead, to Mr. Montague C. Rick.

MR. GEORGE COVERDALE, Ph.C., manager of George Coverdale, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, 19 and 20 Parliament Street, York, has acquired the business as from September 1, 1912, and is to continue it as a private limited company under the title George Coverdale & Sons, Ltd. The business was established in 1832 as Charles Croskell, and under Mr. Coverdale's management it has been developed along modern lines, dental and optical branches having been added and much extended during recent years.

National Health Insurance.

Supply of Drugs and Appliances.

We are indebted to the Commissioners (England) for the following documents issued this week to Insurance Committees :

MEMORANDUM (132/I.C.).

The object of this Memorandum is to suggest to Insurance Committees a convenient procedure to be adopted by them in making arrangements with chemists, etc., under Section 15 (5) of the National Insurance Act, for the supply of drugs and appliances to insured persons entitled to medical benefit.

Copies of a Model Form of Notice to persons desirous of undertaking the supply of Drugs and Appliances and of Model Forms of Acceptance and Agreement to be entered into by persons undertaking to supply Drugs and Appliances, including or excluding Scheduled Poisons and Medicines which require to be dispensed, as the case may be, respectively, are enclosed herewith.

As explained in Memo. 131/I.C., it will not be necessary for your Committee, if they adopt these forms, to submit them for the Commissioners' approval; and, in the event of their adoption, the Commissioners would be prepared to furnish each Committee with a sufficient supply to enable them to be ultimately issued for signature to persons who are desirous of entering into agreement with the Committee. If it is the wish of Committees to utilise the forms in this fashion, the Schedule would be sufficiently completed by the insertion merely of a reference to the list of drugs and prices agreed upon, complete copies of which might be signed both on behalf of the Committee and any representative body of local pharmacists and deposited with both. It would not then be necessary to reprint the Form of Acceptance so as to embody the actual text of the agreed lists of drugs and prices.

As a first step, it will be necessary for each Committee to give notice to persons concerned of the Committee's willingness to negotiate on the subject of the list of drugs and prices and any conditions of service which are not beyond the range of negotiation. It will be sufficient, in the Commissioners' opinion, if this is done by an advertisement in general terms in the public Press; though in the event of the Committee already having been made aware of the existence of a representative association of local pharmacists, a separate invitation should, of course, be also addressed to them.

The Committee should next proceed to confer with any such association, with a view to the settlement of the list of drugs and prices and the conditions of service; and the Local Medical Committee (or any representative body of practitioners with whom in the absence of a Local Medical Committee they are at the time negotiating) should be invited to take part in the conference. On the conclusion of these matters the Committee should complete the Forms of Agreement and issue them to the persons desirous of being placed on the list of chemists.

At the same time they must, in accordance with the Regulations, issue a formal invitation to all persons entitled to accept service. This invitation may be issued through the medium of the public Press, and must be in the form approved by the Commissioners. If the Model Form of Notice enclosed is adopted by the Committee, no further approval will be required. The Notice should state that all persons desirous of being placed on the list of chemists must notify their acceptance by December 31.

On January 1 next the Committee should report to the Commissioners the position as to the number of acceptances received from chemists, etc., expressing at the same time their opinion as to the adequacy of that number for the service of the area. If the circumstances are satisfactory the Commissioners will immediately authorise the Committee to proceed to print their lists of chemists for circulation in the manner indicated in paragraph 23 of Memo. 131/I.C.

FORM OF NOTICE

to Persons desirous of undertaking the Supply of Drugs and Appliances. (Form Med. 15.)

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Insurance Committee hereby invite persons, firms, or bodies corporate to undertake the supply of drugs, medicines, and prescribed appliances in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Insurance (Administration of Medical Benefit) Regulations, 1912.

A form of acceptance embodying the terms and conditions upon which the supply may be undertaken may be obtained from the Clerk to the Insurance Committee at

A person applying for a form of acceptance should state which of the following he desires to supply:

- (1) All drugs.
- (2) Drugs other than poisons for the time being included in the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and medicines which require to be dispensed.
- (3) The appliances prescribed in the Second Schedule to the said Regulations.

Notice of acceptance should be sent to the Clerk at the above address. Acceptance must be notified not later than the day of 1912.

NOTICE.—No person, firm, or body corporate will be entitled to dispense medicines for insured persons under these arrangements other than persons, firms, or bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, who undertake that all medicines supplied by them to insured persons shall be dispensed either by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist or by a person who for three years immediately prior to December 16, 1911, has acted as a dispenser to a duly qualified medical practitioner or a public institution.

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE

by Persons undertaking to Supply Drugs and Appliances. (Form Med. 16.)

To the Insurance Committee.

..... of (hereinafter called "the Chemist") hereby agrees to undertake the supply of drugs and appliances at upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The National Insurance Act, 1911, and the National Health Insurance (Administration of Medical Benefit) Regulations, 1912 (hereinafter called "the Regulations"), or other Regulations for the administration of medical benefit made by the Commissioners and in force for the time being in the area of the said Insurance Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") are incorporated with and form part of these conditions.

2. The Chemist shall, with reasonable promptness, supply to any person presenting an order for drugs or appliances in a form provided by the Committee for the purpose, and signed by any practitioner on the panel or his deputy, such drugs or appliances as are so ordered, and shall so far as practicable keep in stock for that purpose the drugs and medical and surgical appliances mentioned or referred to in the Schedule hereto.

3. All drugs and appliances shall be of good quality, and shall be supplied at the prices mentioned or referred to in the said Schedule, together with (in the case of medicines requiring to be dispensed) a fee for dispensing calculated in the manner mentioned or referred to in the said Schedule.

4. In the case of any drug the price of which is not mentioned or referred to in the said Schedule, the price shall be calculated by reference to the scale mentioned or referred to in the said Schedule together with a dispensing fee calculated as aforesaid where dispensing is required.

5. The Chemist shall provide, free of charge to a person presenting such order as aforesaid, proper bottles or other vessels for any substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, or the Regulations made under Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, relate.

6. Where a person upon presenting an order for any drug or appliance (not being a substance to which the last preceding clause hereof relates) for which a bottle or other vessel is requisite, deposits with the Chemist the price of the bottle or other vessel, the Chemist shall upon the return of the said bottle or other vessel in a clean condition pay back the sum so deposited.

7. The dispensing of medicines shall be performed either by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist or by a person who for three years immediately prior to December 16, 1911, has acted as a dispenser to a duly qualified medical practitioner or a public institution.

8. All drugs and appliances shall be supplied to the person presenting such order as aforesaid free of charge to that person.

9. This agreement shall continue in force and have effect until April 14, 1913, or such later date as may hereafter be agreed: Provided that in the event of the Commissioners exercising any of the powers conferred on them by the proviso to Sub-section (2) of Section 15 of the Act or by proviso (i) to Sub-section (5) of that section as regards the area of the Committee, or any portion of that area, the Committee may, by giving not less than seven days' notice in writing to the Chemist, determine this agreement.

10. Except where the context otherwise requires words and expressions used herein shall have the same meaning as in the Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE.†

Payment shall be made for Drugs and Appliances supplied on the basis of the prices mentioned or referred to herein, and shall be calculated in accordance with the following provisions of the Regulations, viz.:

43.—(1) All moneys in the hands of the Committee for the purpose of defraying the cost of drugs and appliances supplied to persons on panel-lists (including any Parliamentary grant or portion of a Parliamentary grant paid to the Committee in respect of those persons for that purpose) shall be paid into, and all payments to chemists and other persons supplying drugs or appliances in respect of that supply shall be made out of a fund to be established by the Committee (in these Regulations referred to as the "Drug Fund"), and there shall be paid out of that fund to each chemist or other person supplying drugs or appliances an amount calculated in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) The Committee shall credit to each chemist or other person supplying drugs or appliances in respect of that supply a sum calculated in accordance with the Drug Tariff, or in the case of drugs not included in that tariff, an amount calculated in accordance with the method adopted by the Committee for the purpose, and shall pay to each person an amount bearing the same proportion to the sum credited to him as the amount in the Drug Fund bears to the aggregate amounts so credited to all those persons.

Signature of Chemist*
Date

† This Schedule will contain or refer to (a) a list of drugs and prescribed appliances with the prices annexed, (b) a scale of dispensing fees, and (c) a method of calculating the price of drugs not included in the list.

* This acceptance should be signed by the chemist over a six-penny stamp. In the case of a company the seal of the company should be affixed, and a ten-shilling impressed stamp will be required.

A similar form of acceptance suitably altered verbally is provided for persons undertaking to supply drugs (other than scheduled poisons and medicines which require to be dispensed) and appliances. This begins thus:

To the Insurance Committee.

..... of (hereinafter called "the Contractor") hereby agrees to undertake the supply of drugs (other than poisons for the time being included in the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and medicines which require to be dispensed, all which are hereinafter referred to as "the excepted drugs") and appliances at upon the following terms and conditions:

Then follow nine clauses, No. 7, as above, being omitted; otherwise they are the same with verbal alterations.

FORMATION OF DISPENSING PANELS.

In reply to numerous queries by chemists who are on the borders of more than one Insurance Committee's district, we have to state that they should apply to be placed upon the panel of each district in which they do business.

Mr. E. A. Holloway, Convener of the Essex Committees, informs us that every one of the 295 registered persons in the county was circularised; out of 209 "in business" replies have been received from 138. None of the sixty-four who have not replied should blame him if they do not get on the panel.

The panels for London County (about one thousand chemists and companies) and Middlesex are complete, and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock informs us that everything in town and country connected with the panels is going on well. Owing to the railway strike there was a little delay in delivery of parcels of papers in the North of England, but that was put right as soon as possible.

DISPENSING IN SCOTLAND.

Persons in Scotland who have not received the drug-tariff should apply for it to Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, 56 York Place, Edinburgh, without delay.

Cairnness chemists have sent to the Scottish Insurance Commissioners a manifesto, in which they urge that in any scheme for the improved medical service in the Highlands and islands it is most desirable that the compounding of medicines should as far as possible remain in the hands of qualified chemists and druggists, especially as the facilities provided by the parcel-post for prompt delivery of medicines and other means for rapid distribution would serve to ensure the supply in the majority of instances, while in cases of urgent illness medical men would continue, as at present, to administer the remedies they always carry with them.

DISPENSING BY DOCTORS.

"Most of us," says a circular issued on behalf of Birmingham doctors willing to work the Act, "with the increase of work and income would be glad to give up dispensing. Certainly its absence will give us fewer consultations for slight ailments, as the patient will not want a double journey—to the doctor and back to the chemist for medicine."

Dr. Major Greenwood, writing to "The Lancet," says:

In the Explanatory Statement just issued by the National Health Insurance Commission a new light has been thrown on the bearing of Dr. Addison's amendment in its effect on the working of the National Insurance Act. I would draw the attention of the profession to (VII.), p. 12. It will there be seen that those who "make their own arrangements" have practically the whole of that portion of their medical benefit for the provision of drugs, etc., confiscated. That is to say, whatever use is made of the 1s. 6d. or 2s. (nearly one-third of the whole of the said benefit), it will in no instance profit them personally unless they employ a private doctor entitled to supply medicines, if on the panel. If the private doctor they employ is not one of the few who are entitled to supply medicines, supposing he were on the panel, no part of the charges made for medicines can be defrayed out of the allowance made to the patient for medical attendance.

The Explanatory Statement referred to by Dr. Greenwood has been issued by the English Commissioners to doctors only. The passage to which he refers is in the section of the Statement dealing with persons who make their own arrangements for medical attendance. It is as follows:

"As regards the supply of drugs, such arrangements are subject to the same restriction as the arrangement made with doctors on the panel. That is to say, an insured person cannot enter into an arrangement with the doctor to supply him with drugs unless the patient resides in an area in which the Committee has arranged for those insured persons who obtain attendance and treatment from doctors on the panel to be supplied with drugs by those practitioners."

Dr. Greenwood complains that this deprives members of the profession, especially apothecaries, of the right to charge for medicines.

MEDICAL MEN MATTERS.

In the "Isle of Wight County Press" the Insurance Committee advertise their willingness to enter into arrangements with medical men for service under the National Insurance Act. The next advertisements, apparently issued by local practitioners, are about a "Public" Medical Service which "will probably begin working as from January 15, 1913," and for which a clerk and collector is required at a salary of 125. per annum.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Wednesday that the negotiations which have already taken place have so far narrowed the issue that there is now no need for protracted negotiations between the doctors and the Insurance Committees. He would be glad to discuss further with the representatives of those districts where the patients reside in sparsely populated areas the question of mileage. There is no reason why arrangements should not be made in any area whereby a special fund for mileage should be formed from the general amount available for medical remuneration in the area.

The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post" reported on Monday that manufacturers of surgical appliances refuse to supply them to doctors who are to work the Act. Since then the "Yorkshire Observer" has traced the foundation of the report. It appears that Dr. Beale, of Stanningley, is continuing to do the medical work of the friendly societies in his district, and he has been threatened by the "Bradford Medical Council" (whatever that may be). A more active form of boycott has also been pursued, as a result of which certain firms of surgical-instrument makers and wholesale chemists have been prompted by pressure from their other customers to refuse further to supply Dr. Beale with the requirements of his profession. Among other things, it is complained that he has quite recently been refused the supply of a drug which was needed in an urgent case.

The Welsh Commissioners are preparing a Medical Benefit card similar to the English one. At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Denbigh County Provisional Insurance Committee, several medical men were present, and two pharmacists (Mr. J. B. Francis, Wrexham, and Mr. J. W. Adamson, Colwyn Bay). The tariff is to be considered by medical men, and the Denbigh Sub-Committee and chemists' representatives are to meet them on January 1. Conferences with medical men are being arranged in the various counties. The Chairman of the Montgomery County Committee stated that they would distribute 6,000/- among the doctors and chemists there. There appears to be a strong disposition to give the tariff of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee a trial, so that in the tariffs of Wales and Monmouth there will probably be a close similarity.

The result of the voting returns from the branches of the British Medical Association up to Wednesday night shows that there have voted for service under the National Insurance Act 2,002 medical men, while 10,134 have expressed the opposite view. The voters consist of 7,415 members and 717 non-members. The final figures will not be available until Saturday, when they will be placed before the meeting of representatives to be held on that day.

Dr. Esmonde, M.P., issued on Tuesday evening a further statement to the Press, in which he said :

Last year 27,400 doctors signed a pledge for the B.M.A. Up to this morning 10,000 have voted against working the Act. Where are the other 17,400, and where also are the doctors who refused to sign? It is evident now that there is no earthly chance of the B.M.A. getting two-thirds of the profession to refuse work under the Act. . . . Unless the Council give a real lead now they are done. If a ballot had been held instead of open voting, a large majority would have been for giving the Act a trial. A little courage now may save the B.M.A. Let the Council give a lead and recommend the profession to come in. . . . It is important to remember that, even if they put their names on the panel on April 30, the insured people will remain on the lists of their first doctor for twelve months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed a letter to the National Insurance Practitioners' Association, in which he said that in any area where a number of doctors are willing to act on a panel who are nearly, but not quite, sufficient in number to give an adequate medical service every possible assistance will be given them, either in completing a panel or otherwise, to avoid the necessity for the introduction of an alternative service in that area. The Commissioners will do all in their power to facilitate the making of arrangements with the Insurance Committees for practitioners desiring to join a panel, where no panel could be formed, to serve in areas where there were deficiencies. Priority would be given to those doctors who go on the panels for whole-time appointments if the Government or the Insurance Committees have such appointments to offer, and if the doctors wish to compete for them. If any attempt were made to boycott or intimidate doctors who take service under the Act—which he could not believe—the Government would certainly support the doctors by every means in their power.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

INSPECTORS OF PHARMACIES.—Mr. Wheler asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House (on Tuesday, December 17), whether, for purposes of the administration of the National Insurance Act, inspectors of pharmacies are to be appointed; if so, whether those appointed will be duly qualified pharmacists on the register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; by whom will the inspectors be appointed and at what salaries; and whether such appointments will be whole-time appointments.—Mr. Masterman replied that the question of appointments of the kind referred to in the question are now under consideration, but he is not yet in a position to make any statement.

THE MEDICAL VOTE.—At the same time Mr. Fred Hall asked the Chancellor if an agreement has yet been arrived at with the medical profession with regard to the administration of medical benefit under the National Insurance

Act; and, if not, whether the Government has decided to postpone bringing this part of the Act into force.—Mr. Lloyd George replied that as it is open to any practitioner who desires to have his name placed on the first panel lists and sends in his name at any time up to December 31, it would be undesirable to make any statement before that time.—Mr. F. Hall asked whether it is not a fact that five times the number of doctors have declared against serving to those who have declared in favour. To this the Chancellor replied that so far as he could see not one-half of the members of the medical profession had voted. Mr. F. Hall: Are the figures correct with regard to the numbers that have actually voted up to the present time? The Chancellor: I have no official information on the subject, nor has the hon. gentleman, so far as I can see.

NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—Mr. Fred Hall asked the Secretary to the Treasury on Wednesday how the cost of a State Medical Service for the working of the Act would compare with that involved in the latest proposals made to the doctors, and how long a time would be required for its organisation.—Mr. Masterman replied that the cost of such a service is estimated to be substantially less, and the efficiency probably much greater. A supplementary estimate would be required in the event of such a service being established. The organisation of such a service could be effected gradually, the beginning being made at once in those areas where it was most needed. No definite date could therefore be given either for its commencement or completion.

DOCTORS THREATENED.—Replying to Mr. MacCallum Scott on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had received a number of communications asserting that threats are being used against medical men who intend to work the Act, and he is inquiring into the matter. The Government will feel bound to use every means at their disposal for the protection of any practitioners who may be molested from any quarter merely because they are discharging a duty connected with the public health of the country which is being carried on under Act of Parliament.

HOSPITALS AND THE ACT.

An interview took place on Tuesday, December 17, between the Chairmen of some of the larger London hospitals having medical schools and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Various points were discussed regarding the effect of the Insurance Act in relation to voluntary hospitals. The Chancellor explained that the main work of the hospitals is not touched by the Act, inasmuch as the treatment afforded to insured persons under the Act is such treatment as can properly be given by a general practitioner of ordinary competence and skill, whereas this is just the kind of treatment that a hospital does not exist to give. Thus insured persons need as much as ever the aid of hospitals in order to obtain the treatment that is given in the in-patient departments and to a substantial extent that given in the out-patient departments (e.g., all that for which special medical or surgical skill is required). Thus hospitals would only be carrying out their proper duty in continuing to give this treatment. Those subscriptions, donations, and legacies on which the hospitals have depended would be needed as much as hitherto, and they would have the same claim on the support of the benevolent. The Chancellor said that the question of hospitals had been by no means overlooked in planning the Government Insurance Scheme; but that it had been deemed wiser to endeavour to avoid any steps that would imperil the voluntary nature of the great hospitals of this country. This could not have been avoided if hospital work had been brought into the scheme of the Act, since a subsidy from public funds would necessarily be followed by some degree of public control. He understood that the hospital authorities were greatly desirous of continuing the voluntary system unimpaired; and, if the position of things under the Act regarding hospitals is properly understood, it will be seen that no fears need be entertained on this score from the Act. Certain special points were also submitted for the Chancellor's consideration

regarding the effect of the Act upon the financial position of the hospitals, to which he promised consideration.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

At the meeting of the County of Middlesex Insurance Committee at Westminster on Monday, December 2, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., presiding, the report of the Chairman to the Medical Officer of Health regarding the administration of sanatorium benefit was submitted and adopted. It appeared from the report of the Chairman that 157 cases of tuberculosis had been brought to the notice of the Committee, and it was found that seventeen of these were uninsured persons, and in eleven other cases no formal application had been made, so that 129 cases had to be dealt with. Of these, seventy-two had been admitted into sanatoria, one declined sanatorium treatment, nine have been recommended for treatment, and four of the applicants died before they could be treated. All the other cases are under observation in their own homes or in hospitals.

[At last week's meeting of the Middlesex Insurance Committee it was agreed that no distinction based on income limit be made between insured persons with respect to medical benefit. Mr. Kellard, the Vice-Chairman, complained that in his speech at Aberdeen Mr. Lloyd George accused the Tories of trying to wreck the Insurance Act, whereupon Mr. Glyn-Jones read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George disclaiming any intention to cast aspersions on Conservative members of the Committee. This matter was also raised in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Harry Lawson, especially the case of the young blacksmith, and his detention at the London Hospital, at the request, it was alleged, of Dr. Addison. This the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Dr. Addison denied. Mr. Glyn-Jones also intervened, saying: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that on November 19 the Middlesex Insurance Committee did approve of this case for sanatorium benefit, and accepted the responsibility, and asked the London Hospital whether they could find a suitable institution, whether the amount fixed was suggested by the London Hospital themselves?" The Speaker (interrupting): "A series of questions like that the hon. member must really give himself the trouble to put on the paper."]

DIRECTORS NOT EMPLOYED PERSONS.

A subscriber favours us with the following copy of a letter on this subject from the Insurance Commissioners:

National Health Insurance Commission (England),
Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.

66374/12. December 3, 1912.

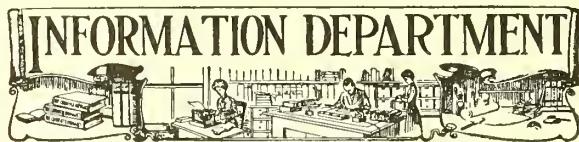
SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimio, I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to inform you that a director of a company is not *as such* employed under a contract of service within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, and is accordingly not required to be insured thereunder in respect of such employment. If the person is employed as secretary by virtue of his position as director of the company, and is not so employed under a separate contract, he is not liable to compulsory insurance in respect of his duties as secretary.—I am, etc., L. G. BROCK.

The words "*as such*," which we have italicised, should be noted. A director who is, e.g., superintendent of a pharmacy business under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and whose total income is under 160*l.*, is an employed person within the meaning of the Act.

COLLEGE NOTES.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—A "Clayton Scholar-ship," open to students who have attended part-time classes at this college, has been instituted owing to the generosity of a former student. It will be offered annually, and is to be tenable at the college. The students visited the Pilkington works of the United Alkali Co. at Widnes on December 12, when a thorough insight into the manufacture of sulphuric acid, black ash, chlorinated lime, and sulphur was obtained. At the close of the tour of inspection the Principal (Mr. E. G. Bryant) expressed the thanks of the party to the directors for their hospitality.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY. 1913. is a percolated extract of useful information, standardised to meet all practical requirements of the pharmacist. So writes a subscriber in Germany.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 146/2. Benzostaaine tablets.
- 161/2. "Storacine": suppliers.
- 152/51. "Poi" (a food): supply.
- 153/25. "Corn Crisps": suppliers.
- 159/68. "Seldj" toilet preparations.
- 157/63. Pearson's ozonators: supply.
- 146/21 and 154/50. "Combard Infusers."
- 163/13. Synthetic milk: address of makers.
- 165/590. "Mother's Darling" feeders: makers.
- 165/59. "Ajax" suspensory bandages: supply.
- 128/31 and 133/48. "Le Roche's Food": suppliers.
- 152/73 and 158/22. "No Flies Here" (in 1-gallon tins).
- 165/61. Japan glue (greyish-green colour, very tough texture): importers or suppliers.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Allacite, 160/690 | Malted-milk powder, 160/51 |
| "Amel" jelly, 144/10 | Mentholatum, 152/24 |
| "Amiral" soap, 157/380 | "Mirella" gold paint, 159/74 |
| Antileprol, 159/44 | Murdock's liquid food, 163/53 |
| Bougie-moulds, 157/60 | Oscar Onken's "Younits," 160/35 |
| Buxton salt, 161/10 | Paper bottle-caps (French inquiry), 164/3 |
| "Caloris" flask, 158/39 | Parsidium jelly, 157/38 |
| Camphor tar, 160/69 | Peebles' dish-soap, 158/35 |
| Celluloid massage-rollers, 160/5 | Perry Davis' pain-killer, 158/36 |
| Cicfa, 157/384 | Pluto concentrated spring-waters, 155/66 |
| Cleminite, 160/691 | Pluvinsin waterproof-sheeting, 145/67 |
| Cremex shampoo-powders, 157/382 | Proctor's cups (for measuring medicine), 160/55 |
| Crutchlow's massage-brush, 146/21 | Puff-making materials (Japanese inquiry), 9163/2 |
| Eczoline, 158/410 | Pyramidon, 53/1 |
| "Farmer's Friend" embrocation, 160/46 | Raub's (Dr.) cutaneous soap, 155/441 |
| Ferro-chrome, 157/32 | "Seoreher" safety razor, 153/37 |
| "Fleur de Lys" perfume, 158/59 | Sterisol, 159/43 |
| Germoline, 163/48 | Stevens' white tooth-stopping, 160/68 |
| Glassine labels, 50/8 | Stiebel's soaps, 155/442 |
| Haydock's pills, 153/61 | "Sunflower" pomade, 160/69 |
| Hunby's evil mixture, 155/44 | "Surco" elastic hosiery, 162/39 |
| Huxham's pills, 160/25 | Van Vleck's pile remedy, 155/443 |
| Jock straps, 160/70 | Veno's cough-cure, 157/383 |
| Kasemol, 160/67 | "W" brand glass bottles, 155/440 |
| Khala, 158/41 | Willow boxes, 158/38 |
| "Konvallo" tooth-powder, 152/28 | |
| Label-dampers (glass), 158/390 | |
| Lactopeptine, 157/38 | |
| Liq. Delphinine (Hermes), 163/54 | |
| Little's "Phenyle," 161/1 | |
| Lozeng-cutting machine (small), 157/56 | |

APPRECIATIONS.

From Importers of American and Continental Specialities:
"We thank you for your letter of the 26th, and for giving our name to Messrs. — & Co., whose order we have duly received." (140/7.)

From Exporters and Importers of Toilet Specialities:

"Again we must thank you for your kind assistance, and the good offices of your Information Department are to be much appreciated." (141/5.)

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser II.

The Tariff for Drugs

is the topic of the week. Such examination as I have been able to give it leads me to endorse your verdict to the effect that it is fair to all persons concerned. Exception might perhaps be taken to an item here and there; the prices quoted for senna and powdered rhubarb (simple and compound) can only be explained on the supposition that the cheapest qualities of the official drugs are referred to, and with buchu at 10s. 6d. per lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 3 oz. of the infusion is absurd. These are, however, details that need not detain us; the principle on which the prices in general are arrived at is fairly satisfactory, it can be easily applied to articles not in this list, and it will, I believe, after testing it in several instances as it applies both to raw drugs and to preparations, leave us a gross profit all round of about 45 per cent. on wholesale list prices. This is calculated on the basis of the tariff price per ounce, and does not include dispensing charges. A friend tells me that a prescription for which he recently charged a doctor 8d. would, if priced according to the tariff, have come to 11d., and I do not suppose he lost anything by his medical friend. Taking the most sanguine view, the work we are to do on these lines will not, as I said months since, be a gold mine for us; but we have, as you well remind us, the alternative of national dispensaries to face, we have other and larger interests than our own to reckon with, and the whole future of pharmacy as a calling to consider. I do not see how there can be any hesitation on the part of those whom the Act closely affects (it affects us all more or less directly) to go on the panel.

The Post-Graduate Course

in bacteriology is apparently in a condition of suspended animation, but another course is projected which appears to fulfil all the requirements of what such a course should include with the exception of one point. It is rather interesting that the proposed King's College course follows very much on the lines of what was in my mind when I penned my criticism of the Pharmaceutical Council's original proposal. What I thought of was that the Council should subsidise a course at King's College, with fees at a figure that would have ensured the whole scheme being well taken up. The original proposal of the Council could certainly not have been carried through under 25/. Why, then, not apply this amount to guaranteeing a King's College course with fees at one and a half guinea instead of three guineas? Twenty-five pounds spent in this way would enable sixteen young men to take the course, and instead of six at three guineas there might well be sixteen or twenty at half that sum. There is nothing to prevent the Society spending its surplus cash in some such method as this if the Council wish to do so, and I am quite sure the money could not be spent to better purpose.

The Election of Annuitants

on the Benevolent Fund is an annual event which brings joy to the limited number of applicants who are successful, and it seems a fitting arrangement that the election takes place at this season of goodwill. But if it brings happiness to a few, it also brings disappointment and possibly a feeling akin to despair to those who are unsuccessful, and the fact that strenuous efforts have been made to secure votes makes the failure all the more bitter. Every year subscribers receive cards, circulars, letters, and even personal calls pleading for votes on behalf of one or other of the applicants. I am afraid I am not so sympathetic as I ought to be with the canvassers. It always appears to me that the applicant who has friends able and willing to put down 20/- to canvass for him or her ought not to receive preference over others, probably equally deserving, who are too poor or who have no friends able to assist them to canvass. I always carefully scrutinise the claims of the candidates, but, other things being equal, the unsuccessful candidate of a year ago ought to have a vote, and next to him I

usually support the oldest on the list. I have sufficient confidence in the Benevolent Fund Committee to know that they will not approve of any unworthy candidate. I consider that canvassing ought to be discouraged, and I suggest that those who wish to assist a candidate should divert the money intended for the canvass and hand it to the applicant to keep him going till his election, which in the majority of cases will take place in the following year.

"Educate the Public!"

This was the panacea by which some of the earlier medical witnesses before the "Patents" Committee proposed to combat the evils of unauthorised practice, but Mr. Umney now turns the tables upon them with the startling prescription, "Educate the doctors!" Apparently he thinks them almost as open to the suggestion of the artful "ad." as the ordinarily intelligent layman. As for their knowledge of drugs, it perhaps hardly becomes a pharmacist to speak, but their habit of using the proprietary rather than the chemical names of new remedies is a matter of common knowledge. Unfortunately it is to be feared that the contrary habit would not entirely meet the evil of ignorant prescribing, for the chemical name would not always mean very much to them. At the same time, the custom of advertising the same drug under several names adds an element of uncertainty, besides being a great burden on the pharmacist.

Labdanum, or more properly Ladanum,

the substance found, as reported last week, in an old tomb in Aquileja, though it was never of first-rate importance in medicine, having been used mainly as an external emollient (it was occasionally given for catarrhs and dysentery), was very highly esteemed as a perfume, especially in pomanders, pastilles, and cassolettes. It was often very impure, and its value varied greatly. The impurities were partly unavoidable in the crude state, but were largely due to fraud. Tournefort tells us that the "odoriferous glue" was brushed from the shrubs (*Cistus Ladaniferus*) by means of a kind of toothless rake with long straps [of leather?] attached to it, and then scraped off with a knife. A good deal of dust was then collected, too, and Tournefort quaintly adds that Nature had suggested a further admixture of impurities by the quantity of black sand found in those parts. The gum thus gathered was moulded into rolls of different thicknesses (Browning's "stripes of labdanum"), and these, Tournefort continues, "are what come to us under the name of Laudanum or Ladanum." Dioscorides says the collection of the gum was by its adhesion to the beards of goats that fed among the shrubs; and though Gerard rejects this as a "monkish" fable, Lemery declares that ladanum so gathered, with goat's hair still sticking to it, was common in his day. From the solid variety a liquid ladanum was obtained by heat. This was known as "black balsam," and was much purer and more fragrant than the other. Lemery calls it the true ladanum of the perfumers, though evidently it was much the rarer, and says it was particularly esteemed in England. It was obtainable in little narrow bottles.

The First Newspaper Advertisement

of which anything is known, says Mr. S. L. Hughes, M.P. ("Sub Rosa"), appeared in the "Impartial Intelligencer" of March 1-7, 1648, and relates to the theft of two horses. This may possibly be true if Mr. Hughes is speaking of England only, but it is not true of the whole of Europe. The "Journal Général d'Affiches" of France was first published on October 14, 1612, and on the strength of its title is claimed by Mr. Sampson (who, however, has not seen any of its earlier issues) as the earliest "regular and consecutive" advertising medium of the newspaper kind. Occasional advertisements had appeared in German newsletters towards the close of the sixteenth century, the very first known instance being, curiously, one of the kind now all too familiar as "puff pars." This was a copy of verses puffing a book by one Dr. Lasker on the subject of a wonderful and newly discovered plant found growing at Soltwedel. It was not until about the middle of the seventeenth century that our English papers began regularly to admit advertisements.

SANITAS

BATH SALT.

THIS LATEST "SANITAS" LINE IS PUT UP IN

1/- 1-lb. tins	3/- 4-lb. tins, and
1/9 2-lb. ,,	4/6 7-lb. ,,

Small sample tins for free distribution are available.

TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

The "SANITAS" Company Ltd.,
LOCKSLEY STREET,
LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

S.V.M.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.
S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.

REYNOLDS & BRANSON, LTD.,
Grand Prix LEEDS. TURIN 1911.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Tinctures, Ointments, Pills, Tablets, Suppositories.
B.P.C. (1911), Galenicals, &c.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

X-Ray Apparatus and Medical Batteries, Dressings, &c.

AERATED BEVERAGES.

Sparkling Phosferrade, Puritzer, Dry Ginger Ale, &c.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

(Chemical, Physical and Photo graphic). Balances and Weights.

CHEMICALS FOR TECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL PURPOSES.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.

49 Haymarket. London. SW
Importers and Exporters of

FRENCH and all FOREIGN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Price List on Application

Special • Export Terms
Foreign • Prescriptions
Dispensed for Pharmacists



LUDDINGTON'S OILS

1/-, 2/6, 5/-, BEST KNOWN LAMMING MEDICINE
Attractive Advertising. On P.A.T.A.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd, Lincoln.

FRESH BRAIN EXTRACT

in the treatment of Insanity, as per important recent contribution to the British Medical Association.

Enquiries for above also for

STANDARDISED THYROID

(See Ext. Pharm. XV.) and other

ORGANO-THERAPEUTICAL PRODUCTS

solicited.

W. MARTINDALE, Manufacturing Chemist,
10 New Cavendish St., London, W.

**FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS,
AND SYRUPS.**

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER, & CO., Ltd.
London and Sydney.

Editorial Articles.

Proprietary Medicines.

The energy with which the Medicine Stamp Acts are being administered at present, especially in bringing court proceedings against those who have infringed the Acts, deserves emphasis, and as *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1912*, is now in the hands of all subscribers in Great Britain, we call their special attention to the treatise on this subject beginning on page 217. We consider that it will pay everyone engaged in manufacturing, retailing or wholesaling medicinal remedies to read every word of that article in order to refresh their memories upon points in this law which even the most expert are apt to forget. The necessity for this is the greater now that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are showing a disposition to summon offenders straight away, without giving them the option of paying a mitigated penalty out of court. The large powers which the Commissioners have in respect to piling up the summonses, so as to secure heavy fines in the aggregate, is a weapon which even the biggest in business cannot afford to ignore. The most common offences are negligence to pay the duties imposed by the Act—viz., (1) licence-duty and (2) medicine stamp-duty. A licence should be taken out, as our *Diary* article mentions, by "owners, proprietors, makers, and compounders of, and persons uttering, vending, or exposing to sale, or keeping ready for sale, any medicine liable to stamp-duty," and unqualified persons vending entire drugs must also be licensed. It follows from the quoted terms of the Act that importers of foreign medicines which, by reason of recommendation or claim to proprietary right, are dutiable must also be licensed, as they keep the medicines ready for sale. From inquiries that have been addressed to us it appears

to be not uncommonly supposed that in the case of medicines supplied for dispensing-purposes only, it is not necessary to have a licence. This is quite erroneous; indeed, there is a good deal of misconception regarding the sale for dispensing-purposes, and we suggest to wholesalers that they should have the paragraph "Dispensing" on p. 220 of our *Diary* typewritten and posted in their warehouses as a notice to employés. They might usefully add to the paragraph a list of the medicines which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have expressly authorised to be sold to chemists for dispensing-purposes only, *that authority being requisite before the sale unstamped*, and it is for vendors to satisfy themselves that the authority has been given. It is, we understand, not an uncommon thing for wholesalers to supply doctors with such medicines unstamped, but it is illegal, just as it is illegal for the doctors to receive such medicines unstamped and to dispense them without having the premises licensed for the vending of dutiable medicines. We also call attention to our *Diary* paragraph on "Export" (p. 220), dealing with the terms upon which dutiable medicines may be exported from Great Britain. It is not improbable that present activity is not unconnected with the inquiry by the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, which is drawing near the conclusion of its labours so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned. In official circles it is believed that the Medicine Stamp Acts may be strengthened in revenue-yielding aspects if the Committee reports in a certain way. So far only one of the three witnesses for the so-called defence (Mr. J. C. Umney) has dealt with the general questions of the inquiry, and, besides discounting greatly the medical attack, he has upset the equanimity of those members of the Committee who had accepted as unassailable the "analyses" by Mr. E. F. Harrison upon which the British Medical Association based many of its serious allegations. Mr. Umney's evidence especially dispelled the opinion that had been formed by some members of the Committee that there was no defence at all to these allegations. In concluding his evidence Mr. Umney expressed the opinion that nine-tenths of the pharmacists in this country have proprietary medicines of their own of one kind or another. This statement has a bearing upon the above remarks as to revenue expectations and emphasises what we said last May in the sixth of the articles prefatory to the inquiry, viz. :

"The inquiry will embrace remedies which are made and sold by retail chemists themselves, and although these have merely a local reputation and name, they are none the less within the scope of the reference to the Committee. We must impress this very strongly upon our retail readers. When the subject was brought before the British Pharmaceutical Conference last year we warned the members of that body that they were playing with an edged tool, and this warning was heeded to some extent; but we repeat the warning now because one or more pharmacists, who have the ear of the Conference or of the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, are supporting the agitators who have stimulated Parliamentary action, and what they will do next one never knows. Anyway, there is real danger in having within influential pharmaceutical circles persons who are playing the game of the medical agitators, whose scheming has no limit except to bar everybody but medical men dealing in remedies unless prescribed by them. We may recall the fact that the Royal College of Physicians passed a resolution the effect of which would be to prevent chemists selling medical preparations to which any ailment-name may be attached, and which would otherwise restrict the freedom of chemists in retailing medicinal preparations."

The danger is slightly minimised now that the Pharmaceutical Council has not supported the British Medical Association as was expected and half-intended when the above words were written, but we must still strongly

impress upon retailers that their proprietaries and known, admitted, and approved remedies are in as much danger of interference as are secret remedies of whatsoever nature. The Pharmaceutical Council's present attitude of amiable neutrality will probably not counteract the damage which has been done, and what the Council is to do about the matter is a subject of some curiosity in Select Committee circles.

The Asafetida Trouble.

THE continued rejection of asafetida by the United States Customs is again causing considerable trouble on the London market, and it may safely be said that the drug has now the reputation of being the most difficult to handle when imports into the United States are concerned. The Customs chemists admit that it is not known what properties should constitute a standard for asafetida, but it is believed that they are considering the advisability of revising their tests and adopting one in which a lead number is the prime consideration. Such a method has been devised by Merrill and Seil, and one of the chief exporters in London states that in future his American buyers will only accept this drug on the basis of a lead number not below 200. At present it is not known whether this test has been adopted officially, but we may add that Dr. Seil is a Government chemist. The method is briefly as follows:

The alcoholic solution of the resin is filtered and evaporated to dryness, and the residue washed several times with warm water. It is then drained, warmed, and dissolved in ether, and the ethereal solution washed three times with water in a separator. The ethereal solution is then transferred to a water-bath, and the ether driven off. One gram (or thereabouts) is, after five hours' drying, dissolved in 80-per-cent. alcohol, and 25 c.c. of a 5-per-cent. solution of lead acetate in 80-per-cent. alcohol added, and the whole made up to 100 c.c. After standing for twelve hours, an aliquot part of the filtrate is taken and the alcohol driven off, and the lead estimated by mixing the residue with 10 c.c. of 50-per-cent. sulphuric acid, and then adding 10 c.c. of 90-per-cent. alcohol and boiling for ten minutes. The whole is then allowed to stand, and the lead sulphate filtered off and weighed. To convert the sulphate into metallic lead multiply by 0.6830. A blank test is carried out with the same amount of lead-acetate solution, and the amount of lead precipitated by the resin thus arrived at. The lead number is the amount of metallic lead, in milligrams, that is used up by a 1-gram sample of ether-purified resin (dried for five hours at 110° C.).

According to Merrill, the following are the lead numbers obtained from various resinous products:

Asafetida, 222; galbanum, 4; ammoniacum, 75; olibanum, nil; guaiacum, 171; myrrh, 7; colophony, 142; bdellium, 55; sandarac, 351; mastic, 34; gamboge, 9; dragon's-blood, nil; euphorbium, 34; "pepper asafetida," 32.

This worker considers that the lead-value, although not absolute on account of incomplete drying of the ether-purified resin, is sufficiently accurate to give comparative results.

The new test affords a criterion as to the purity of the alcohol-soluble portion of asafetida, but it does not eliminate the necessity of determining the percentages of ash and of alcohol-soluble matter. The concession admitting asafetida testing 40-per-cent. alcohol-soluble material (*C. & D.*, 1911, I., index folio 18) may in future be subject to the ether-purified resin having a lead number over 200, thus showing no foreign resin has been added. It would also be interesting to know how far the lead number compares with Harrison's suggested valuation of asafetida from the percentage of sulphur in oil expressed on the percentage of real gum resin in the sample. In our opinion the American authorities have enlarged the possibility of asafetida sophistication into a veritable bogey. More experience of the new test is

required before its drastic application, as the resins in natural asafetida, which is probably collected from more than one species of *Ferula*, may be found to give somewhat divergent lead numbers. The charge has been frequently brought against the Government chemists that they do not obtain samples of asafetida which represent the total average of a given shipment, so it is difficult to see how uniform chemical analyses can be secured. The subject of correct drug-sampling is one of primary importance to drug merchants, and the question as to how many packages shall be sampled in order to obtain representative material is a difficult one to decide. In alluding to the asafetida trouble Dr. H. H. Rusby states that the drug is adulterated with ammoniacum, olibanum, and galbanum, and unknown substances with an asafetida odour and taste. It is therefore a matter of opinion as to whether they form a legitimate part of the asafetida or not. Dr. Rusby also asserts that the dealers are not usually good judges nor careful examiners, and they firmly and sincerely claim the right to the goods even when it is easy to demonstrate the presence of adulterants. He admits that it is not improbable that the United States authorities have erred in some cases, but that the present series of difficulties must continue until some properly qualified person visits the asafetida region and makes a thorough study of all questions pertaining to it, obtaining typical material for which a standard description can be drawn up. This suggestion is not practical, for obvious reasons, so that the irritation is likely to continue indefinitely.

Sale of Quinine Wine.

QUININE WINE prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia is not "wine" in the Revenue sense, as orange wine, with which it is prepared, answers to the statutory description of "sweets," for which a licence to retail is necessary except in the case of those who are licensed to retail wines. The Revenue conditions for the sale of quinine wine are practically the same as those for antimonial, coca, iron, and pepsin wines, the sale of which without licence is permitted to registered chemists or firms in Scotland and companies carrying on business in accordance with Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, provided that the wines are of the strength specified by the Revenue authorities. In 1908 it was ruled officially that quinine wine made with other than orange wine does not correspond to the quinine wine of the British Pharmacopœia, and cannot therefore be sold without a wine-licence even by registered chemists and druggists. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have now added a fresh condition, no notice of which has been given to the trade generally, though it is most desirable that it should be, and we are indebted to a subscriber for copies of letters that he has received from the Commissioners in regard to the matter. Our subscriber has been in the habit of selling orange-quinine wine prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, labelled "A wineglassful 2 or 3 times a day," and he was informed that this is in the nature of a beverage, and sales could not be continued unless he held a liquor-licence. He thereupon wrote to the Commissioners, and received in reply the following letter, dated October 16, 1912 :

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst. I am directed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to inform you that wines sufficiently medicated to be regarded as medicines may be sold by duly qualified chemists and druggists without a liquor-licence provided

(1) The word "DOSE" appears in bold type on the label and

(2) the dose recommended does not exceed that given in the "British Pharmacopœia" for ordinary Quinine Wine, viz. one half to one fluid ounce.

None of the three labels forwarded in your letter complies with the above requirements.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. H. PASCOE.

There was some subsequent correspondence, but it does not add to the facts already known. This is the first occasion that the question of dosage has been applied to medicated wines which may be sold by chemists without licence, but the principle has been advanced by the Revenue authorities as a factor determining whether or not a preparation is a medicine. We have no objection against the Commissioners strictly applying the Pharmacopœia requirements to the sale of quinine wine, but we consider that formal notice should be given to the trade of fresh conditions that are applied to the sale of such articles. In this instance the new condition will affect thousands of retail chemists throughout the country, besides manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists and the printers of chemists' labels, who have stock in hand. We have before us four different labels for quinine wine, and only one of these can be regarded as conforming to the Commissioners' requirements in so far as it states the dose thus :

Dose.—Two tablespoonfuls or half a wineglassful to be taken twice daily.

In the other cases a wineglassful is given as the dose, and one of the labels does not bear the word "Dose" in bold type. We are, however, doubtful if any of these labels, even the one from which we quote the dose paragraph, accords with the Commissioners' requirements, since the Pharmacopœia says :

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce.

From the Commissioners' letter quoted above it seems that this must be put on the label. If so, it will be unintelligible to most of the public without such an explanatory addition as "one to two small tablespoonfuls." It is notorious that a tablespoon holds more than half an ounce, but in the case of medicines that are not of a toxic nature—and quinine wine is one of these—an approximate measurement satisfies therapeutic requirements. In view of the fact that a good deal of alteration in labelling will be required, we trust that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise will give the trade a period of grace to conform to the provision.

POISONING FATALITIES.

FIVE fatalities due to poisons have been chronicled this week.

Chloroform.—At the inquest on Wolf Beer Rundbaken (68), foreign correspondent, Manchester, the medical evidence showed that death was due to chloroform-poisoning, partly inhaled and partly swallowed. "Suicide" was the jury's verdict.

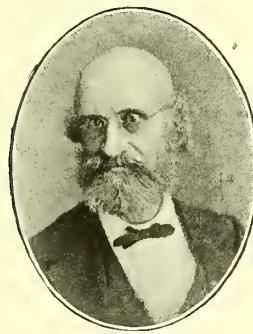
Salt of Lemon was the poison used for suicidal purposes by Ann Price (54), the wife of a Doncaster brass-caster.

Strychnine.—At Edenderry, Banbridge, Patriek Lemon (51) died from strychnine-poisoning. At the inquest Mr. A. Andrews, druggist, Banbridge, said that the deceased got about 20 grains of strychnine on May 26 and on November 11 for poisoning fowl. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while labouring under temporary mental derangement resulting from excessive drinking.—Joseph Attwood Deeley (59), secretary to the Wolverhampton Women's Hospital, poisoned himself with vermin-killer containing strychnine.

A handkerchief saturated with acetic acid was found over deceased's face. Apparently he intended to use chloroform to deaden pain, but had mistaken the bottle.—Richard Sidney Graham (28), medical student, of Bayswater, died in St. Mary's Hospital from strychnine-poisoning. A Coroner's jury found a verdict of death by misadventure, but the Coroner expressed some surprise at this finding.

Simpson and Waldie.

AS briefly intimated in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 7, a circular has been issued by Mr. Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Leslie, in regard to the erection in Linlithgow of a memorial to the late Mr. David Waldie, who suggested to Sir James Y. Simpson the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic. Mr. Spence refers to Mr. David Waldie as the "discoverer of chloroform," which he was not, nor did he ever claim to be, as we show by a quotation from a paper on Chloroform which Mr. David Waldie (then an assistant with the Liverpool Apothecaries' Co.) read at the meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophic Society on November 29, 1847, three weeks after



MR. D. WALDIE.

Simpson's announcement of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform. In this paper Mr. Waldie told what had been done up to that time in general anaesthesia, then he dealt with the discovery by Soubeiran in 1831, named by Liebig a year later, when he also made it, perchloride or terchloride of formyle, and Dumas named it chloroform in 1834. The paper proceeds as follows :

To the best of my knowledge, from the result of many inquiries, it seems to have been introduced into this country as a medicinal agent, first in Liverpool, where, indeed, in the form of a spirituous solution, it has been more known than in any other part of the country, and from which, I believe, the knowledge of its therapeutic properties has extended. About the year 1838 or 1839, a prescription was brought to the Apothecaries' Hall, Colquitt Street, one ingredient of which was chloric ether. No substance being known there of that name having the properties of that with which the mixture had been previously prepared, Dr. Brett, then the company's chemist, in investigating the subject, found, in the United States Dispensatory, the formula for its preparation which has been noticed above, and prepared some. Its properties pleased some of the medical men, particularly Dr. Formby, by whom it was introduced into practice in this town. After coming to take charge of the company's laboratories, I found that the method of preparation yielded a product which was not of uniform strength, and sometimes of disagreeable flavour. Accordingly, I altered the process, by separating and purifying the chloroform, and dissolving it in pure spirit, by which product of uniform strength and sweet flavour was always obtained. The vapour of the so-called chloric ether seems to have been tried as a substitute for sulphuric ether in February or March last, but without very satisfactory results, which, indeed, could scarcely be expected, unless the vapour of alcohol possessed the same properties, it being composed principally of alcohol. When in Scotland, in October last, Dr. Simpson introduced the subject to me, inquiring if I knew of anything likely to answer. Chloric ether was mentioned during the conversation, and being well acquainted with its composition, and with the volatility, agreeable flavour, and medicinal properties of Chloroform, I recommended him to try it, promising to prepare some after my return to Liverpool, and send it to him. Other engagements and various impediments prevented me from doing this so soon as I should have wished, and in the meantime Dr. Simpson having procured some in Edinburgh, obtained the results which he communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh on the 10th of November, and which he published in a pamphlet entitled "Notice of a New Anaesthetic Agent as a Substitute for Sulphuric Ether in Surgery and Midwifery."

Mr. Waldie subsequently went out to India and established the business of David Waldie & Co., manufacturers of sulphuric acid and other heavy chemicals, with a factory in Baranagore, the office of the firm being in Calcutta. The portrait which we reproduce is one which he gave to a C. & D. correspondent there. Simpson acknowledged his indebtedness to David Waldie for the hint, and in the pamphlet referred to in Mr.

Waldie's paper stated that the chloroform which he used was manufactured for him by Mr. Hunter in the laboratory of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Mr. Hunter's son is a partner of that firm.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Balsam of Pinus Cambodiiana.—Wickmann ("Arch. Pharm.", 1912, 472) has made an exhaustive examination of the balsam of *Pinus cambodiiana*. In the crude state it has an acid-value of about 145, but is free from esters. By steam distillation it yielded 19 to 20 per cent. of essential oil having a specific gravity 0.892 and a refractive index 1.48455. The resin itself was found to contain two free amorphous acids, cambopinic acid ($C_{11}H_{18}O_2$) and cambo-ponic acid ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2$). An indifferent resene, cambo-resene, was found present to the extent of about 4 per cent.

Calamin Oil.—E. M. Holmes ("Perf. and Essential Oil Rec.", December, p. 324) points out that oil offered in commerce as "origanum oil, French (marjolaine)," which was rejected owing to its strong pennyroyal odour, was derived from *Calamintha Nepeta*, and can claim no right to the name marjolaine or marjoram. A sample of the oil examined in the laboratories of Wright, Layman & Unnery, Ltd., gave: S.g. 0.922, opt. rotation +14, éster 4.2 per cent., total alcohols (as menthol) 18.2, and ketones (probably pulegone) 10.8 per cent.

Oil of Cymbopogon Coloratus.—An editorial comment on this oil in "The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" for December states that experiments confirm the view that the odour of the oil is dependent rather on the blend of citral and geraniol than on citronella and geraniol. For valuation the oil must accordingly be compared with lemongrass oil rather than with Java citronella oil, and it would appear not to be worth more than 2d. per oz., as its comparatively low content of citral (35 per cent.) makes it of little service for the manufacture of synthetic violet.

Propagation of Cascara Sagrada.—In the current "Kew Bulletin" (No. 9, p. 393) the results of experimental propagation of cascara sagrada from cuttings is given. This was undertaken as most of the seeds distributed to gardens in various parts of the United Kingdom failed to germinate. The present experience goes to show that July cuttings 3 to 4 in. long, with a "heel" of older wood, in mild bottom heat in a close frame, give the most perfect strike (about 85 per cent.). Of June cuttings (soft wood) under similar conditions, only 50 per cent. struck; while autumn and winter cuttings in cold frames failed completely.

Citronella Oil.—Boulez ("Bull. Soc. Chim., Paris" (4), 11, 915) describes a new method for the assay of citronella oil. He uses 25 to 50 grams of the oil, which is shaken up in an Erlenmeyer flask with 100 to 200 c.c. of concentrated solution of acid sulphite of potassium, which is saturated with neutral sulphite, and then left standing until all the aldehyde is combined. An equal volume of water is then added, and the mixture is heated under a condenser, with frequent shaking, until the aldehyde is all dissolved as a sulphonate compound. The oil which remains unabsorbed is separated and weighed, and the geraniol is determined by acetylation the separated oil in the usual manner.

Siam Benzoin.—No. 9 of this year's "Kew Bulletin" contains a note on Siam benzoin abstracted from a communication to the Director by Dr. Kerr. The *Styrax* tree growing on Doi Sooteep was found to be a new species (*Styrax benzoides*, Craib), which is fairly common in the evergreen jungle at 600 to 1,200 metres altitude. It grows rapidly, attaining a height of 12 to 15 metres and a girth of 0.9 metre, but most of the trees are smaller than this. A small parcel of gum collected from Doi Sooteep trees is identical as regards odour, taste, and fumes with commercial Siamese gum benzoin. Though the gum is only casually collected in the Chiengmai district, nearly every tree on Doi Sooteep had been notched (in some cases completely felled), but in most cases the cuts were very old. The largest piece of benzoin (2.5 grams) was homogeneous and transparent of a pale amber colour. It was obtained from a wood-borer's hole, where it is frequently found, but the principal method of collecting is by making V-shaped incisions. None of the Chiengmai gum is exported, the Kamus from the Luang Prabang district to the east of Me Kong bringing most of the gum (about 10 cwt. per annum), sent by a native merchant to Bangkok. During the last two years the quantity has decreased, as it no longer pays to collect it. Benzoin is also brought to Korat in Lower Siam, but no information as to its source is available. [This controverts the origin of Siam benzoin given by Strieff (C. & D., 1912, I, index folio 550).]

WINTER SESSION.

Reporters, and Secretaries of Associations whose meetings are no open to reporters, are requested to send their reports to the Editor not later than the Wednesday following the meeting.

Insurance Medicine-tariff Meetings.

Under this heading we group reports of meetings specially called by chemists' local Associations to consider the proposed tariff of dispensing charges prepared by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee and issued last week by the Pharmaceutical Organisation Committee.

Lincolnshire.—Chemists of the South Lindsey and Horncliffe Division adopted the tariff at a meeting on December 10.

London (N.).—The tariff was approved at the meeting reported later in this section.

Huddersfield.—The tariff was agreed to at a meeting on Tuesday evening, and all the chemists eligible have applied to be put on the panel.

Ipswich Thursday, December 12, Mr. J. C. Wiggins presiding. It was decided to adopt the tariff, and the Parliamentary Committee was instructed to negotiate with the Insurance Committee. It was agreed to close on December 25 and 26 for the Christmas holidays.

Middlesex.—Mr. Whigham presided at a meeting of the Committee of the Middlesex County Association of Pharmacists at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on December 16. The tariff was approved, and it was recommended that all chemists on the border of the county should go on the Middlesex panel.

Northamptonshire.—All the members of the County Association in Wellingborough, Kettering, Rushden, Desborough, Rothwell, Thrapston, Raunds, Irthingborough, and Earls Barton met at the Granville Hotel, Wellingborough, on December 12, and discussed the Insurance Act situation. Afterwards they sat down to tea.

Sheffield.—Mr. J. F. Eardley presided at a very largely attended meeting of Sheffield chemists held on Monday night, when Mr. Antcliffe explained the tariff of charges, and after discussion a general opinion was expressed in favour of going upon the panel. There are a few objectors, but the majority of chemists in the city are likely to accept service.

Wolverhampton.—Mr. Phillips presided at a meeting of the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association held on Monday, December 16, attended by twenty members. The Association prizes for chemistry and botany were awarded to Mr. Allenbury and Miss Morris. The Insurance dispensing tariff was unanimously adopted, and a committee was formed to interview the local Committee.

Grimsby.—At a special meeting of the Grimsby and District Pharmacists' Association on December 12, Mr. C. Willson presiding, the tariff was submitted. Attention was called to prices for bandages, medicated wafers and infusions; but it was pointed out that to get any alteration might cause serious delay, and prompt action was necessary, and it was thereupon accepted as a basis for negotiation.

Hull. Thursday, December 12, Mr. T. Smith presiding. After discussion by the Chairman, Mr. Stoakes, Mr. Walton, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Richardson, it was unanimously resolved to approve of the tariff as a whole, and Messrs. T. Smith, W. Stanier, Stoakes, Robinson, Spilman, Earle, Richardson (Boots, Ltd.), T. R. Milburn (Milburn, Ltd.), and Hutchinson (Taylors, Ltd.) were appointed to wait on the Hull Insurance Committee.

Wrexham.—Mr. C. G. Caldecott presided at a meeting of the Wrexham and District Chemists' Association held on Friday, December 13, when the ten members present unanimously decided to support the tariff, subject to market fluctuations. Mr. J. B. Francis was appointed to represent East Denbighshire on the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. One guinea was voted towards the expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance (Wales).

Bolton.—Mr. Blain presided at a meeting of the Bolton Pharmacists' Association on December 12, when interest was centred in the proposed tariff, and all present signed cards in favour of undertaking the dispensing. A deputation, consisting of the President, Secretary (Mr. Herbert Knott), and Mr. Brown, was appointed to wait upon the local Insurance Committee. The Secretary has since received the signatures of practically all pharmacists in the area covered by the Association.

Portsmouth.—The whole (about forty) of the pharmacists within the Borough of Portsmouth, as well as representatives of firms and bodies corporate entitled to go on the

panel, met at the County Club on Monday, December 16. Mr. W. A. Bell presided. The tariff was freely discussed, and Messrs. Bailey, Barlow, Bell, Brewis, Darling, Elliott, Foster, Donaldson, Harbin, Postlethwaite, Rhodes, Sparrow, Trenlett, and White were appointed to negotiate with the Insurance Committee for the dispensing on the basis of the charges.

Forfarshire.—A joint meeting of the committees of the Local and County Pharmacists' Associations was held in Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, on December 16, for the consideration of the Memorandum. While there was nothing in its terms to call forth the enthusiasm of members, there was a disposition, after hearing the statements of the delegates to the Edinburgh Conference, to accept its suggestions in a conciliatory spirit, especially as most of the objections urged had been fully considered at the representative meeting.

Perth.—Mr. Donald presided at a meeting of Perth chemists held in the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, December 18. The drug tariff was fully considered, and, although the unanimous opinion was expressed that the prices are unremunerative, it was unanimously decided to give the scheme a trial, and agitate, if that be necessary, on the basis of actual experience acquired by the operation of the Act. Every member signed the agreement, and almost all the county chemists have already signed or are expected to do so within the next twenty-four hours.

Exeter.—After an explanation by Mr. Rowsell regarding the medicine tariff (see p. 56), the Hon. Secretary was authorised to forward the tariff to the Insurance Committee with the suggestion that it should be subject to an extra charge for dispensing after closing hours—namely, from 8 P.M. to 8 A.M. and on Sundays. The following were appointed a committee to negotiate with the local Insurance Committee: the President, Messrs. P. F. Rowsell, J. Hinton Lake, F. W. Vinden, J. Harris, and H. Wippell Gadd.

Kent.—The County Association of Pharmacists is reported in the daily Press to have adopted the tariff, the principle of which (says the "Daily Chronicle") "is that a charge should be made for each ingredient, and an additional charge for the time and skill required in dispensing. Roughly, the chemist will secure about 3d. per prescription. Of course, that is a matter which does not affect the insured patient. The point of interest to patients is that it is proposed they should deposit from 1d. to 4d. for bottles (according to size and shape), such money to be refunded when the bottles are returned."

Fifeshire.—A largely attended meeting of the Fifeshire Pharmaceutical Association was held at Kirkcaldy on December 18. Mr. James Bisset presided. A discussion on the tariff for medicines and dispensing under the National Insurance Act occupied the whole time. The general tone of the discussion was hostile to the tariff prices, but it was felt that the important point at issue, viz., to secure recognition as dispensers under the Act by accepting service on the panel, was too valuable to be lightly cast aside, and ultimately it was agreed by a majority of the meeting to accept service on the panel under protest at the inadequacy of the remuneration.

Tunbridge Wells.—Mr. A. E. Hobbs presided at a meeting of the Tunbridge Wells and District Association of Pharmacists on Thursday, December 12. The steps which had been taken in connection with the formation of the Kent County Association were reported. The prices for dispensing were gone into, and after much discussion it was decided to agree to this scale, and the members present further agreed to go upon the dispensing panel. It was proposed by Mr. Bishop, and supported by all at the meeting, that a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock for the eminent services which he has rendered to pharmacy at the present juncture. Mr. May (Wadhurst) and Mr. Hodder (Rotherfield) were elected members.

West Ham.—At a meeting of about sixty chemists held at Forest Gate on December 12, under the auspices of the local Chemists' Association, the tariff was discussed from many points of view, and it was held to be very fair. The question about containers gave rise to considerable difference of opinion, but it was decided to charge for them and allow it upon their return if in good condition and with the original label on them. Sanatorium-benefit prices for drugs were agreed to. An animated discussion on Insurance dispensing followed, and was adjourned. The remainder of the evening was occupied by a successful concert, presided over by the President of the Association (Mr. J. E. Evans).

Paisley.—At a special meeting of the Paisley and District Pharmaceutical Association held on Friday, December 13, the President (Mr. Fraser) stated that he and the

Secretary (Mr. Stewart) had attended the Conference at Edinburgh with the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, and he explained to the members (all chemists in business) what had been done. Two copies of the tariff were submitted for inspection. Various items in it were discussed, and it was the unanimous finding of the meeting that, seeing the arrangement was only a provisional one of three months, the members would give it a fair trial. All agreed to fill up and return the official postcard. On the motion of Mr. MacCowan, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.

Northampton.—Mr. F. C. Ashford presided at a special meeting of the Northampton and District Chemists' Association held on Monday, December 16, when Mr. Dennis opened a brisk discussion of the proposed tariff by stating that he thought a number of the prices were too low. Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Senior also spoke. Mr. North said chemists should accept the tariff because it made them the registered dispensers of the Government. It would do chemists good, because by it Parliament had recognised that chemists are the proper people to dispense. On the motion of Mr. Dennis, seconded by Mr. North, the tariff prices were agreed to unanimously. Mr. Rolfe mentioned that out of the local chemists circularised all but three had consented to serve on the panel. Messrs. E. Y. Stuckey, Wilson, and Allan were elected members.

York.—In the Davy Hall on Monday, December 16, the most representative gathering of York pharmacists probably ever held under the auspices of the York and District Chemists' Association was presided over by Mr. J. R. Parker. An animated discussion took place on the tariff, many speaking in strong terms concerning the prices. It was generally felt that the price of the aromatic waters and infusions is in nearly all cases below the cost, as well as other items, and the return of the bottle came in for very severe handling. Eventually the following resolution was adopted:

"That the tariff be adopted, subject to it being amended in the case of a few obvious errors, and that the price allowed for infusions and aromatic waters be doubled, and that the amount charged for the bottle be not refunded."

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. J. R. Parker, F. C. Hey, W. P. Saville, and T. C. Atkinson, was formed to amend the tariff by December 19.

Newcastle.—There were present at a mass meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Pharmacists' Association on December 18, in the Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, called to discuss, adopt or otherwise the medicine tariff under the National Insurance Act, nearly a hundred representatives of the trade in the district. The railway strike had interfered with the making of suitable arrangements, as the tariff was not to hand until Monday night. The following resolution, moved by Mr. Wright and seconded by Mr. Buckley, was adopted, after much discussion by Messrs. Atkins, Denton, Clague, Williamson, McClumpha, Johnson, Pattinson, R. Brown, H. C. Roper, Todd, Giles, and the Secretary:

"That the chemists representing Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, and that part of Durham covered by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Pharmaceutical Association assembled at this meeting accept the tariff as a basis of agreement between chemists of those places and the respective local Insurance Committees for the supply of medicines to insured persons under the National Insurance Act, and the Organisation Committee be instructed to arrange for a special fee for supplies after business hours, during the night, Sundays, and holidays."

Blackpool.—A special meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association was held on Monday, December 16. Mr. D. J. Bailey presided, and twenty-eight other members were present. It was unanimously agreed that the prices in the proposed tariff are altogether inadequate and grossly unfair. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Boothroyd, Chew (Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd.), Huddart, Johnson, Laurie, Lowe, Platt (Boots, Ltd.), Sankey, and Turver, was appointed to prepare a tariff and consider the regulations of service, and to report to a general meeting to be held on December 27. It was also agreed that a postcard canvass of all members be taken to endeavour to secure absolute unanimity in refusing to enter into any negotiations with the Local Insurance Committee except through the Association. The following resolution was also passed unanimously:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the failure of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee to supply any detailed information to an Association that had always been most loyal, until such a date that the time at its disposal did not allow of any adequate discussion of such a momentous question, showed great want of consideration on the part of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee; and that this Association cannot agree to fall in with the proposals submitted by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee without further consideration of the points at issue."

Norwich.—A meeting of the Norwich Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Castle Hotel on December 11,

with the President (Mr. Percy Robinson) in the chair. The whole of the evening was devoted to the National Insurance Act, when the medicine tariff was discussed and finally accepted by those members present as the basis for negotiations with the Norfolk County and Norwich City Insurance Committees. Deputations were then nominated to confer with the Medical Benefit Sub-Committees. The following pharmacists were also nominated for service on District Insurance Committees: *Erpingham and Aylsham*—Mr. S. L. Gooch, Holt, and Mr. F. E. Buckingham, Aylsham; *Walsingham and Docking*—Mr. H. J. Heyhoe, Fakenham, and Mr. J. C. Holton, Fakenham; *King's Lynn and Marsham*—Mr. R. A. Metcalf, King's Lynn; *Downham Market*—Mr. Harry G. Smith and Mr. E. A. Proctor; *Swaffham and Mutford*—Mr. F. Christopherson, Swaffham, and Mr. A. E. Robinson, East Dereham; *Thetford and Wayland*—Mr. F. G. E. Plumstead, Attleborough, and Mr. E. A. Tilly, Thetford; *Depwade, Loddon, and Hensted*—Mr. J. M. Weller, Long Stratton, and Mr. F. Larder, Loddon; *Forchoe, St. Faith's, and Blofield*—Mr. G. C. Maynard, Wymondham, and Mr. F. T. Alpe, Wymondham; *East and West Flegg and Smallborough*—Mr. R. M. Ling, North Walsham, and Mr. Addison, North Walsham.

Birkenhead.—Mr. C. Woodfield Cooke (President of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists) delivered, at a meeting held on Thursday, December 12, an address on *The Pharmacist's Function in National Economics*. In the course of this Mr. Cooke said that half the pharmacists of the country would have to close if they depended upon what the pharmacy laws secure for them. He proceeded to consider the relations of the State for the defence of individuals against ill-health, giving special emphasis to the poisons and pharmacy laws of Great Britain, and contrasting the conditions of practice with those in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, and Spain. He said that, compared with European nations, British chemists appeared to be at a great disadvantage as regards protection from unfair competition, but he did not overlook the fact that in these other countries the requirements as to technical training and equipment, and the restrictions placed upon the freedom of the practitioners by harassing regulations and official interference, balance in some measure the lack of protection in Great Britain. Nevertheless, the comparisons given he regarded of value as showing that the pharmacist is invariably considered to have a function worth legislating about. Further, that in the main they show that in these other countries the pharmacist's work and the profit thereon are secured to him. Such a condition of things is almost unthinkable for Great Britain without radical changes in the fundamentals of our national health economics. Mr. Cooke then proceeded to speak of the conditions in regard to doctors and dentists here, and contrasted what he called the isolated helplessness of the Pharmaceutical Council with the powers of the General Medical Council and the position it holds in public and official estimation as a factor in the national health defence. He pleaded for better recognition of pharmacists in the same sense, for they are wanted, he said, to complete any arrangements for such defence:

"What we at present hold we hold by virtue of our training and knowledge quite as much as by virtue of the Pharmacy Acts, and though we respect the memory of the men who founded the Pharmaceutical Society and obtained its charter, there is no doubt that drastic changes in legislation for improving the national health and reorganising the various services are inevitable. And we shall be involved in that reorganisation; we must be, because we are wanted to make any scheme complete. We stand miserably alone at present. Yet all those various services—doctors, dentists, pharmacists, sanitarians, midwives, and hospitals—are naturally part of what should be one mighty force working together for the good health of the nation."

In concluding, Mr. Cooke advocated the establishment of a Ministry of Health, with a staff of experts—namely, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, sanitary experts, nursing representatives and others. A discussion followed.

Bournemouth.—A special meeting of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association was held at Gervis Hall on December 13, Mr. Bingham in the chair. There were present forty-nine members. Messrs. Bingham, Reid, Scampston, and Rose were elected to meet the Medical Benefit Sub-committee of the Local Insurance Committee. Eleven new members were proposed.

Caithness.—A meeting of the chemists of Caithness was held in Wick on December 9 for the purpose of forming the Caithness-shire Pharmacists' Association. The following office-bearers were elected: *President*, Mr. D. D. Cairnie (Thurso); *Vice-President*, Mr. W. Gow Miller (Wick); *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. R. S. Waters, Bridge Street, Wick. A long discussion took place on the

Insurance Act, which was considered to be disastrous to high-class dispensing which had hitherto characterised Scotland, grossly unfair to those who at great expense had qualified themselves for the onerous duties of dispensers, and prejudicial to the insured. The members felt that they were face to face with a problem the solution of which will not be easy.

Chemists' Dental Society.—A meeting of the Executive of this Society was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on December 10, and it was decided to issue a new prospectus to the members and others. The Council have approved the following arrangements: (1) 1*l.* 1*s.* subscription for all members, commencing from January 1; (2) insurance of members against accidents and mistakes in dental practice up to 100*l.* in one year in addition to any legal expenses; (3) the issue of a quarterly circular; (4) legal advice to members by the Society's solicitor; (5) the formation of a fund for defensive purposes. The annual meeting will be held in May during the time of the Chemists' Exhibition, when it is expected that a series of demonstrations of dental work will be arranged by the Society.

Chesterfield.—At a meeting of the Pharmacists' Association on December 17, Mr. George Wright presiding, after the members had agreed to close their shops on Tuesday, December 24, at 10.30 p.m., or otherwise as they think fit, the tariff was discussed fully, and accepted.

Dundee.—At the monthly meeting of the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association held in Mather's Hotel on Friday, December 6, Mr. Thomson delivered a lecture on Bacteriology.

Eastbourne.—A meeting of the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association was held at the Queen's Hotel on December 10, with Mr. Arthur Mills (President) in the chair. There were also present seven members and Mr. D. Marchant (Hon. Secretary). For Insurance purposes the Executive was extended, Messrs. H. C. Browne, Arthur Moss, and W. S. Pilgrim being added to their number. Mr. Mills, in his *Presidential Address*, said that early in the coming year fifteen million people, many of whom have been in the habit of dropping into chemists' shops for simple remedies, will be entitled to obtain medical attendance and medicine free of charge under the National Insurance Act; and a feeling of uneasiness, he stated, prevails among pharmacists as to how it will affect the business of pharmacy. He welcomed the principle of dispensing by chemists, but whether they will be better off under the new conditions is problematical. Many profitless patent medicines will almost disappear, but the profitable ones will go too, and it must not be forgotten that the profit on State dispensing will be little, if any, greater than on patents, with this difference: that it takes less time to hand over a package of a proprietary medicine than to fill the average prescription yielding the same profit. From this point of view jubilation is scarcely possible; at the same time there will be established by the State the magnificent principle of doctors prescribing and chemists dispensing. Eventually, he thought, doctors will entirely give up a system as distasteful to themselves as it is to the patients. Touching on the long hours incidental to a pharmacist's business, Mr. Mills criticised the thoughtlessness of a considerable section of the public in running to the pharmacist at all hours after the pharmacy is closed. He thought that pharmacists are themselves largely to blame; they should discourage the use of such phrases as "Medicines may be obtained at all hours." The word "Emergency" painted over the door-bell is sufficient for all purposes. He also suggested the desirability of increased charges being made for medicines supplied after hours, and thought that action should be taken by the Association. Further, he referred to the common practice when selling certain articles to state the maker's name as a recommendation. Cutting stores are now making use of these names in the same way. In speaking of window-shows, he doubted if a single full-page advertisement in any popular London daily paper was equal in value to a week's window-display by 500 chemists.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 11, Mr. Henry Stout, Ph.C. (President), in the chair. In the absence of the author, the President read a paper on *The Chemistry of the Atmosphere* by Mr. George Orr, in which the author gave an account of the chemical constituents of the atmosphere, including argon, helium, neon, krypton, and xenon. The next paper was on *The Synthesis of Sulphonal and its Allied Compounds*, by Mr. S. P. Crowden, Ph.C. Beginning with methane or marsh gas, the author, by means of the blackboard, illustrated the chemical processes involved in the production of sulphonal or di-methyl-methane-di-ethyl sulphone. He also explained the process for the manufacture of sulphonal by heating sodium ethyl thiosulphate with acetone in pre-

sence of hydrochloric acid. In this way there is produced sodium acid sulphate and mercaptan. The latter reacts with acetone, forming acetone mercaptol, which by oxidation yields sulphonal.

Exeter.—Under the auspices of the Exeter Association of Pharmacists a meeting was held on December 16 at the residence of Mr. J. Hinton Lake. The President (Mr. T. C. Milton) presided, and, in addition to Mr. Lake, there were fourteen members present. The President explained that a panel had been arranged for the Parliamentary Division of Exeter, and it would be sent forthwith to the Local Insurance Committees, together with the tariff of charges.

HOW THE TARIFF WAS DRAWN UP.

Mr. P. F. Rowsell congratulated the President on being chairman of a meeting on such an important occasion. He felt with the President that although the tariff might not be all that they might like it to be, he was bound to say it was the very best tariff they could possibly get, and although he could not say it was approved by the Commissioners—because it was not formally approved by the Commissioners—he did know that it was such a tariff that, when it came before the Commissioners, he had reason to think that it would be approved by them. As they knew, by the Act of Parliament, it is the duty of the Insurance Committees to make arrangements with those entitled to practise pharmacy, and to agree to a scale of charges, which scale of charges must eventually have the approval of the Insurance Commissioners. To his mind, the greatest matter for congratulation was that they had established, once and for all, he hoped, the principle that the dispensing is for the chemists and the prescribing is for the doctors. (Hear, hear.) That is a very important stage to have arrived at in the history of pharmacy. They had striven for it for years; they had discussed it with the medical profession; they had had pious opinions and hopes and wishes on each side, but they had never been able, hitherto, to find a way in which to bring it about. It had now been brought about by an Act with which they had had nothing to do, and which laid down the principle that pharmacy is for the pharmacist and doctoring for the doctor. The way in which they had gone to work was that they had fixed up a scale of prices which showed a profit on every ingredient which is put into a bottle. Then, in addition to that, there is a charge for the dispensing of each article. The charge is not what they would like it to be, but they are assured that they will not lose on it—that is, provided they have not to scale down at the end by discounting their bills, as is suggested in Regulation 43. His opinion was that, with due care on the part of the prescriber and care on the part of the dispenser in calling attention, if needs be, to the authorities at the right time and the right place to any things that were ordered which might well be of another character, although having the same medicinal effect, the Act could be worked to the advantage of the pharmacist. Of course, the whole thing is problematical; they would not know until they had worked it for twelve months whether it will pay or not, but what he had been most concerned about was that they should have the dispensing, and having got that principle admitted—having got the insured persons of this country used to going to their medicine to the chemist, instead of to the doctor's surgery and waiting until the doctor was at liberty or returned from some round for the medicine—then the people would choose their own chemist, and undoubtedly the chemist who does the work best, and is most diplomatic to his customer, would be the one who would be favoured, rather than the man who is curt or said it would take a long time for the medicine to be made up. After having twelve months' experience of the work a chemist would do, as against the work which would have been done by the medical men, he ventured to think that the people of this country would say "We must have our dispensing done by the chemist." When the chemists are in that position it would be very much easier for them to negotiate terms which are reasonable and fair for the pharmacist than it is at the present time without any real data to go upon.

THE METHOD OF PRESCRIBING

would be that there would be a book of forms supplied to each medical man, and he would write his prescriptions in triplicate. One he would keep for himself, the other two would be handed to the patient to take to the chemist. When the chemist had these two, he would file one as his prescription for reference, the other one would be his voucher to go to the Insurance Committee; and down by the side of the prescription he would price out the charges according to the tariff, plus the dispensing-fee, and, having done that, that would be worth to him just the amount which came at the foot of the pricing-out. That would be his voucher, and at the end of three months it would be necessary to put all

those vouchers together and send them in to the Committee with the account. Mr. Rowsell said he was very much concerned at one time lest they would have had to write out long bills, but he gathered from the Commissioners that a method which would be acceptable to them would be to have so many mixtures sent in at so much, and accompanying it would be the number of vouchers in accordance with the number made out on the account. In that way it would not be very difficult at the end of three months to make out the bill. It would go in to the Insurance Committee ready for them to check and make payment. If the doctors wanted to order something that is not in the tariff, they would have to use a specially coloured paper for it. At the end of their prescription-pad there would be a certain number of a distinct colour, which would call the attention of the chemist to the fact that something different was being ordered, and it would call the attention of the Insurance Committee to the fact that it was something outside the tariff that had been ordered. These would be priced according to the principles set out on the front page of the tariff. The question of bottles had been a very vexed one. If they are to charge for bottles in the ordinary way as they charged for drugs and dispensing, they must remember that the price charged per bottle or container would have to come out of the 2s. which is set aside for their remuneration; and so they have tried to get a method in which bottles will not enter in the bill, and what they have decided to recommend is that the bottle should be brought by the insured person. If the insured person does not bring a bottle, then the chemist will be entitled to charge 1d. for 8 oz. and 2d. for over 8 oz. on the understanding that when the bottles are returned they will be allowed for in full. It is not a very profitable transaction, but of the two evils, choosing the lesser is the better. With reference to the poison-bottles, that is a different matter. They will have to be charged for at the tariff prices given, because according to law they have to supply poisons in poison-bottles, and if they have to supply them in that form, it is necessary they should do so without any question of trying to get the bottle from the insured person. A question had been mentioned over and over again in the country as to what about medicines put up after hours, and also what about Sunday duty. It is obviously impossible for the Standing Committee to make any arrangements in this matter, because the times of closing in the various towns are so different. Therefore, the Committee have left it to pharmacists in each district to negotiate with their own Insurance Committee as to what special remuneration should be given to the pharmacists for this work. In reply to a question from the President, Mr. Rowsell said that whatever medical service was organised, he did not think there was any chance of the chemists being ignored in any way, because the Commissioners appreciated the loyal way in which the chemists had stood by them and the efforts they have made all over the country to help to put the Act in working order. The decision of the meeting is reported on p. 54.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—A meeting of eleven local chemists was held in the Royal Hotel on December 11, when it was resolved to form the Gateshead Chemists' Association. Councillor Manners was elected President, Mr. A. D. Wyllie, 2 Whitehall Road, Secretary, and Mr. Spink Treasurer. A committee, consisting of the President, the Secretary, and Mr. Gale, was formed to be ready to meet the local Insurance Committee when occasion arises.

Glossop.—A meeting of chemists was held at the Surrey Arms Hotel, Glossop, on December 5, when it was resolved to form the Glossop and District Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. J. Richardson was unanimously elected President, Mr. Lowe Vice-President, and Mr. F. Rideal, 102 High Street West, Glossop, Hon. Secretary. Rules were approved at a subsequent meeting, when it was resolved that a protest should be made against the one-mile radius for doctors dispensing under the National Insurance Act, two miles being considered the minimum.

Hants (Co.).—A meeting was held at Winchester, on the invitation of Mr. A. E. Chaston, for the purpose of forming a County Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bilson (Bournemouth), and Mr. T. A. White (Portsmouth) was also present. Mr. Chaston addressed the meeting, and outlined the main points of the scheme for forming a County Association, and said that north of Winchester there is scarcely any chemists' organisation. The local Associations in connection with Southampton and other borough towns are still necessary to carry on matters of interest in connection with their local affairs, but he urged the necessity of every chemist having a direct interest in the County Association, especially in connection with the bearing of the National Insurance Act on pharmacy. An alternative scheme for forming a Northern County Association was

proposed by Mr. Barker, but on a show of hands the original scheme was carried by a large majority. The following officers were appointed: Mr. Bilson (Bournemouth), President; Mr. Barlow (Southsea) and Mr. Polgreen (Andover), Vice-Presidents; Mr. A. E. Chaston (Winchester), Hon. Secretary; Mr. S. G. Bartlett (Winchester), Treasurer. The Committee was formed from sections of the county as follows (two members from committees of each borough town): Gosport and Fareham, Messrs. Smith and Baker; Andover, Messrs. Gradidge and Hanley; Basingstoke Messrs. Jukes and Thornhill; Aldershot and Farmborough, Messrs. Allen and Orange; Winchester, Messrs. Arden and McConachie; Havant, Messrs. Davies and A. G. Read; New Forest, Messrs. Gare and Owen; Itchen, Messrs. Oram and Dodridge. The tariff was passed round, and discussion introduced by Mr. Bilson, followed. Mr. T. A. White addressed the meeting, saying that, while the tariff appeared to be meagre in character, half a loaf was better than none.

Harrow.—A meeting of the Harrow Pharmacists' Association was held at the Gayton Rooms, Harrow, on December 21. Mr. B. W. Leefe (Vice-President) occupied the chair, and there were also present thirteen members and the Hon. Secretary. Several new members were elected, and Messrs. Bright and Dwelly were elected members of the committee. It was decided to have a whist-drive on some date in January, and also that the next meeting of the Association should be held in Willesden. A discussion followed on the proposed tariff for dispensing under the National Insurance Act.

Hertfordshire.—A meeting of pharmacists was held at the Old Town Hall, Hitchin, last week, Mr. Francis Ransom presiding, when it was unanimously decided to form the Hitchin Pharmacists' Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. Francis Ransom; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Clouting; Committee, Mr. R. R. Lewis, Mr. E. E. Russell, and Mr. F. W. Cannon. Delegates were appointed to act on the local Insurance Committee and to interview the provisional Insurance Committee for Hertfordshire.

Huddersfield.—Mr. J. B. Wood presided at the monthly meeting of the Huddersfield Chemists' Association, held on Tuesday evening, December 17. Four new members were elected. The Secretary (Mr. J. Cooper) said that all pharmacists in the Huddersfield County Borough entitled to be on the Insurance dispensing panel had sent in their names. It was decided to place the tariff before the Insurance Committee at the opportune time, Messrs. Wood, Cooper, Stephens, Spurr, Russell, Pickering, and Cockcroft being appointed to do so.

Lincolnshire.—A meeting of chemists in the South Lindsey or Horncastle Division was held at the Windmill Hotel on Thursday, December 12. Mr. H. Carlton (Horncastle) was voted to the chair. Mr. G. L. Gee (Wainfleet) proposed, and Mr. H. R. Maynard (Horncastle) seconded, that the Horncastle Division Chemists' and Druggists' Association should be formed. This was agreed to, and Mr. F. W. Heely (Alford) was appointed Secretary, and was requested to draft provisional rules and make other arrangements. After a lengthy conference on the Insurance dispensing tariff, it was adopted as a base for carrying on negotiations with the local Insurance Committees.

London (N.).—The early circulation by the Middlesex County Association of the drug tariff was the means of bringing together ninety-two pharmacists at the monthly meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association on Thursday afternoon, December 12. Mr. J. Noble (Chairman) presided. Mr. Herbert Skinner (Hon. Secretary) stated that nineteen new members had joined the Association. He also reported the success of Mrs. Littlejohn in the Benevolent Fund election, and this gave great satisfaction. Mr. A. E. Bailey (Highgate), Secretary of the Middlesex County Association, gave an exposition of the tariff, which was followed by quite a bombardment of questions. A resolution was finally moved by Mr. Skinner, seconded by Mr. A. W. Bromley (Whetstone), expressing general agreement with the tariff, and conveying a message of thanks and support to the Pharmaceutical Society and the Standing Committee in their arduous labours. Afterwards Mr. Hugo Wolff (Tottenham) gave a short address on Rexall methods. Rapidly he described the growth of the movement, and explained the terms of the Rexall Agency, after which he was bombarded with such a fire of questions that the closure had to be applied and further discussion deferred until January 16, when it is hoped to bring forward "The Case Against Rexall." A vote of thanks to Mr. Wolff closed an exceedingly interesting and animated meeting.

London (S.E.).—A meeting of the South Eastern of London Pharmacists' Association was held in the Amersham Hall, New Cross, on December 12, Mr. W. C. Sayers

(President) in the chair. There were present about sixty members and a few visitors from other Associations. Mr. Neathercoat gave an address on the National Insurance Act, in which he made special reference to the medical benefit regulations affecting pharmacy and the medicine tariff. The address was much appreciated, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Neathercoat. A vote of condolence was passed with the Secretary (Mr. J. Y. Fairweather) in his recent bereavement. Twelve new members joined the Association. At the close of the meeting Mr. Porter (of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons) exhibited the medical and surgical appliances and dressings required under the National Insurance Act.

London (S.W.).—A meeting of the South-West London Pharmacists' Association was held at the Wandsworth Town Hall on Thursday, December 12, at 8 p.m., Mr. John Keall (President) in the chair. Fifteen new members were elected. The rules were discussed and passed. It was decided to hold a social evening on Wednesday, January 8. Mr. Wilson, of Brixton, and Mr. Evans, of Putney, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Association. The Council reported that the necessary committees had been set up. A notice of motion by Mr. John Ingham re the proposed discounting of pharmacists' accounts under the National Insurance Act was discussed, and the meeting passed a resolution opposing any deduction from the amount of the accounts rendered, but the meeting appreciated the point that there might be at certain times a need for a discounted bill. Mr. F. H. Glew told the meeting the gist of Mr. Neathercoat's speech at New Cross earlier in the day. At the close of the business, Mr. Porter, of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, exhibited the stock of appliances that have to be kept under the Act, and made some very useful suggestions as to storage, etc.

Manchester.—Mr. J. C. Kidd presided at a meeting of Manchester pharmacists held at the Victoria Hotel there on Wednesday afternoon, December 11, when a paper by Messrs. J. Grier, H. Kemp, and W. Kirkby, on *Pharmaceutical Organisation*, was read. It raised the questions of the reorganisation (1) of pharmacy, and (2) of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. A discussion upon it followed, in which Messrs. Kemp, Bates, Mercer, Butchers, Delve, Moreton Parry (Liverpool), Vallance and Herbert Knott (Bolton) took part. On a motion by Mr. Cleworth, seconded by Mr. Bell, it was unanimously resolved: "That this meeting approves of the principles laid before it in the joint paper contributed by Messrs. Kemp, Kirkby, and Grier, and heartily supports the methods suggested for increasing the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

Optical Federation.—Five of the federated societies were represented at a meeting of the Council of the National Federation of Ophthalmic Opticians held at the Hôtel Métropole, Leeds, on December 17, viz.: the Manchester and North of England Optical Society, Northern Counties, Liverpool and District, West Riding, and Teesside and District. Mr. J. C. Kidd (of Manchester) presided. The chief business was the consideration of a resolution referred from the annual conference in July to the effect that for the purposes of the Federation the federated societies be constituted branches of the Federation, each society, however, to retain its own individuality and independence. Mr. Alf. Hershberg (Manchester), Hon. Secretary to the Federation, who was responsible for the proposed change, said his idea and intention is to organise the Federation on the lines of the British Medical Association. To obtain optical legislation is the first object of the Federation, and to gain the support of the craft it is necessary to proceed on different lines as to organisation. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. L. Moreton Parry (Liverpool Society), seconded by Mr. H. Fairburn (Teesside and District), that the proposed change in constitution be carried out. The Scottish Optical Association opposed the resolution.

Physical Society.—The annual exhibition of electrical, optical, and other physical apparatus organised by the Physical Society took place at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, W., on December 17. The exhibits were arranged in various laboratories on the first floor, and were largely electrical in character. Microscopes were shown by R. & J. Beck, Ltd., C. Zeiss, Ltd., and E. Leitz, the first-named also exhibiting a compact grinding and polishing machine. J. H. Dallmeyer Ltd., exhibited lenses. The Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., had a display of temperature-measuring instruments, and much attention was centred on a cardiograph, which automatically recorded the beating of the heart. X-ray apparatus was shown by Harry W. Cox & Co., Ltd. Mr. F. Harrison Glew was demonstrating his scintilloscope, atmospheric electricity collector, and other recent discoveries in connection with radioactivity. At the stall of John J.

Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Professor Boys' rainbow cup was a great attraction. A soap film was stretched over a metal cup, and the cup set spinning, when beautiful ring patterns were developed, which varied with the speed of rotation. Among the other exhibitors were Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., and Townsend & Mercer, Ltd.; while a special room was occupied by the proprietors of the Voelker gas-mantles, the manufacture being shown along with samples of the rare earths and salts employed for incandescence. During the evening a lecturette was given by Mr. S. G. Brown on "Some Methods of Magnifying Feeble Signalling Currents."

Staffordshire.—On December 12 Mr. F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton) presided at a meeting of about one hundred chemists of Staffordshire, when it was agreed to form a County Association, for though Wolverhampton, Walsall, Stoke-on-Trent, and Burton each has its separate local chemists' and druggists' Association, there is no Association for the county which would have an official status in approaching the County Insurance Committee. Mr. T. W. Garland (Cannock) was elected President, and Mr. Fowke (Stafford) Secretary. A committee was also appointed consisting of one representative from each borough and urban district.

FESTIVITIES.

A. & N. Social Evening.

THE drug department of the Army and Navy Stores, London, S.W., held a successful social evening at the York Mansions Restaurant on December 12. Mr. John Reay, L.R.A.M., Bandmaster of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves, who is also a pharmacist, provided the leading feature of the entertainment with his cornet solos. Among the members of the staff who contributed to the programme were Messrs. Butler, Henghan, Hiscox, Holt, and Sandys.

Fassett & Johnson's Concert.

ON December 14 the staff of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., participated in a Bohemian concert at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street. The concert was given by Mr. R. R. Hunting, the general manager, to celebrate his twenty-five years' connection with the firm. There were present about 175 members of the staff and friends. Mr. L. O. Johnson and his daughter were also present. A good programme was arranged by a committee, under the musical directorship of Mr. E. Smith. During the evening Mr. Arthur Smith, on behalf of the staff, presented Mr. Hunting with a silver rosebowl suitably inscribed. Mr. Hunting acknowledged the kindness of his "comrades and fellow-workers." Mr. Ward, of the Angier Chemical Co., then presented Mr. Hunting, on behalf of his company, with a gold cigarette-case; and Mr. Johnson took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Hunting on the occasion. Mr. Hunting again replied, and votes of thanks were given to the promoters of the concert.

Newcastle Dinner.

THE sixteenth annual dinner of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association was held at the Grand Hotel on December 11, with Mr. G. Foggan in the chair. There was a good attendance; but the Lord Mayor was unable to be present, as he was engaged in endeavouring to bring the railway strike to an end. In replying to the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation," the Sheriff (Mr. de Loriol) alluded to the strike, which had done much harm to trade at a time when trade is booming in the country. Mr. T. H. Flemming proposed the toast of "The Medical Profession," and spoke of the analogy of the interests of medicine and pharmacy in the matter of the National Insurance Act. Pharmacists, he said, have followed with considerable interest all that the doctors had done in their present struggle, and are in agreement up to a point. While, however, the doctors are contending for six cardinal points, there is at least a seventh cardinal point which is of considerable interest to pharmacists. He could not help hoping, therefore, that some agreement might be come to whereby not only the doctors should be rightly and adequately paid for the work they are trained to, but also that the chemists should similarly be adequately paid for the work which it is their right and function to perform. Dr. Burnett, in response, said that personally he thought that one of the cheering facts of the National Insurance Act is that dispensing is to be reserved for its proper quarter. He knew there is a diversity of opinion on this subject, but he was convinced that the mixing and bottling of drugs should belong to those whose duty is in that direction and from

whom it was filched at one time. He was convinced that the Act would go towards raising the tone of the medical profession. Dr. A. F. Simpson also responded. Mr. C. E. Layne gave, in humorous fashion, "Pharmacy and Pharmacists." He said pharmacists have been variously described in past years. Once they made money, now they simply made up prescriptions, but whatever else they did, they made many friends. Mr. W. Nimmo (Sunderland) and the Chairman responded.

C.A.A. Cinderella.

THE Throne Room at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., presented a gay appearance on December 12, the occasion being the first Cinderella dance of the session of the Chemists' Assistants' Association. The venture of holding a dance before Christmas was crowned with success, a company of over 160 "footing the light fantastic" with a will. Mr. C. W. Martin again proved the Admirable Crichton of M.C.s, while the stewards and secretaries succeeded in welding the whole company into one happy family party. Among those present were the President (Mr. P. B. Phillips), Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Coope, and Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crossley-Holland, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. H. Raithby Procter and Miss Procter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wilkinson, Miss Wardle, and Messrs. Alan Francis, Everson, Hampshire, Presant, Rickford, and J. W. Royle. The lively dance tunes by the Clement Harris band contained a waltz and one-step composed by Mr. A. Haigh (one of the secretaries) for the occasion. Both these have



striking refrains, and we reproduce the first bar of the latter. Supper in the Grand Salon was another innovation. It is difficult to say which was the more enjoyable, the dainty supper or the entrancing melody which flooded the gilded salon. As the *C. & D.* poet, who was there, says:

O keen the delight of Haigh's "One-step" and "Waltz,"
And the welcome of Phillips and Naylor;
We listened (in vain) for a whisper of "faults,"
Or the usual voice of the Railer;
For by common consent
Each one murmured "Content!"
We have Harmony here as our Gaoler."

The Shops Act, 1912.

Arbroath.—The Town Council last week had before it a letter from Mr. John Robertson, chemist, in regard to the closing order for chemists, stating that he found it impossible to keep his shop closed on Wednesday evenings, as his business was mainly a prescription one, and there were continuous calls to make up urgent medicines. It was decided to inform Mr. Robertson that he is entitled to open his shop for urgent cases.

Athlone.—The only registered druggist in the town has voted for exemption from weekly half-day closing.

Burnley.—The Town Council on December 14 issued a draft order for chemists to close at 9 p.m. on Monday, 1 p.m. (or 8 p.m.) on Tuesday, 8 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, 10 p.m. on Friday, and 10 p.m. (or 1 p.m.) on Saturday.

Ossett.—The Town Council has submitted to the Home Office for confirmation an order for chemists to close on Tuesdays at one o'clock.

Surrey.—The Surrey County Council has notified its intention of making a closing order for chemists on Wednesdays at 1 p.m.

Wexford.—Two-thirds of the local chemists have voted in favour of an exemption order. The Urban Council has decided to grant this.

C. & D. SHOPS ACT NOTICE.—An inspector of shops under one of the County Councils, writing in regard to the notice-card which we publish for exhibition by chemists during closing hours on the half-holiday, says: "The notice seems to be as little objectionable to the shopkeeper as it can be made." We supply a pair of the notices for 8d., post free.

The C. & D. Diary, 1913.

Postcard Competition.

NOW that copies of the *Diary* have been sent to all subscribers at home and abroad, we remind subscribers that the coupon postcard inserted in each copy should be filled up and posted at as early a date as possible, and not later than January 18, 1913, by subscribers in Europe, and January 31 by subscribers elsewhere. The cards returned in accordance with the instructions printed upon the coupon participate in the competition for ten guineas in prizes. The competition is open to subscribers and members of their staffs or families, but the coupon cards only qualify. It will be noted that on the spare portion of the coupon card a table of thermometric equivalents is printed, as well as some notable temperatures, which should be retained for shop use.

Motto Prizes.

Last week we offered book prizes to the first six *C. & D.* readers who wrote on a postcard the six mottoes with the dates in which they are given in the *Diary*. The response has been so prompt that the prizes have been won as follows:

Two copies of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Mr. R. W. Brooks, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Mr. A. E. Melling, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-le-Willows.

Two copies of "The Art of Dispensing."

Mr. J. Barker, Evington Road Pharmacy, Leicester.
Mr. Herbert W. Colley, 253 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.

Two copies of "The Chemist-Optician."

Mr. A. W. Bury, with Atkins & Son, Market Place, Salisbury.

Mr. R. H. Parkinson, 232 North Road, Preston.

A number of competitors disqualified themselves by not doing what we asked; and the twenty-four hours' handicap excluded one from the above list. This is the quickest settled competition we have ever had, and the results are mainly a reward of promptitude.

Chemists' Associations in Great Britain.

The list of Chemists' Local Associations on pp. 197-9 of the *Diary* is the longest we have ever published, and was complete and correct on November 9. Since then changes and additions have been made as follows. We suggest that subscribers should note these on the *Diary* pages:

Aberdeen, East, Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. W. Hunter.

Bucks, North, Pharmaceutical Association.—Secretary, F. W. Taylor, 36 High Street, Newton Pagnell.

Bucks, Central, Pharmaceutical Association.—Secretary, F. J. James, 5 Kingsbury Square, Aylesbury.

Bucks County Association.—Secretary, R. W. Wyllie, 7 High Street, High Wycombe.

Banffshire Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. Clark. Secretary, R. W. Garrow, 173 Mid Street, Keith.

Bury and District Chemists' Association.—President, C. Dean. Secretary, A. W. Charnley, 25 Princess Street, Bury.

Caithness Pharmacists' Association.—President, D. D. Cairnie. Secretary, L. Waters, Wick.

Cheshire County Pharmacists' Association.—President, J. W. Deakin. Secretary, F. W. Scanlon, 3 Ashley Road, Altringham.

Dover Pharmacists' Association.—President, J. F. Brown. Secretary, E. W. Ewell.

Darlington and District Chemists' Association.—President, L. W. Williamson. Secretary, C. A. Sharp, 1 King's Head Buildings, Darlington.

Denbighshire Pharmacists' Association.—Secretary, D. Llewelyn Jones, 3 Ivy Buildings, Colwyn Bay.

Dundee Pharmacists' Association.—President, John Anderson, sen.

Essex, S.E.—President, J. H. Heywood.

Gateshead Chemists' Association.—President, Councillor Manners. Secretary, A. D. Wyllie, 2 Whitehall Road.
Glamorgan, East, Chemists' Association (instead of Glamorgan Valleys).

Glossop and District Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. Richardson. Secretary, F. Rideal, 102 High Street West, Glossop.

Hampshire County Association.—President, F. E. Bilson. Secretary, A. E. Chaston, 45 High Street, Winchester.

Hornastle Division Chemists' and Druggists' Association.—Secretary, F. W. Heely, West Street, Alford.

Hitchin Division of Herts Pharmacists' Association.—President, F. Ransom. Secretary, J. M. Clouting, 21 High Street, Hitchin.

Kent, Western (Sevenoaks), Pharmacists' Association.—President, J. G. Prebble. Secretary, H. D. Kelf, 28 The Broadway, Bromley.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.—Meets fortnightly on Wednesday.

Macclesfield Congleton and District Pharmacists' Association.—President, T. H. Duncalf. Secretary, S. Wild, 76 Mill Street, Macclesfield.

Stafford County Association of Pharmacists.—President, T. W. Garland. Secretary, W. F. Fowke, Stafford.

Sussex (S.W.) Chemists' Association.—Chairman, J. H. Longman. Secretary, S. Bastow, 9 North Street, Chichester.

Wilts County Pharmacists' Association.—President, J. J. Shawyer. Secretary, J. Oliver, 40 Market Place, Devizes.

Warwickshire Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. Hutton. Secretary, J. R. Barrett, 16 The Parade, Leamington Spa.

Societies.

On p. 200 the following should also be noted :

Drug Club.—President, Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc.

Tasmania Pharmaceutical Society.—Secretary, Mr. James Reid, 82 Collins Street, Hobart.

Chemists' Calendars.

MR. T. RIDLEY, chemist and optician, 9 English Street and 6 Botchergate, Carlisle, sends us a copy of his Almanac for 1913. Mr. Ridley's portrait is on the front page, and that of Mr. T. M. Ridley, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., occurs further on. Mr. Ridley refers in the preface to the fact that he has taken on a Rexall agency.

THE wall-calendar sent out by Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford and Ilford, London, measures 13½ in. by 9½ in., and is ornamented with reproductions of some of the medals awarded to the company in International exhibitions. In the centre is a group of packages of Howards' special chemicals, the engraving being reproduced in colour. The calendar portion consists of monthly tear-off sheets.

HART'S ALMANACK FOR 1913, issued by Hart & Co., 7 Sadler Gate, Derby, is a bulky publication. It contains, in addition to the usual almanack portion, a good list of veterinary remedies and agri-horticultural requirements, as well as an interesting "Derbyshire Miscellany," which will ensure the Almanack being kept carefully. This is the thirty-seventh consecutive year which this publication has been issued.

MR. J. SPENCER PALMER, chemist and dental surgeon; Coronation House, Thornbury, Gloucester, sends us a copy of his 1913 "Household Almanac and Handbook of Domestic and Useful Information," which this year is improved in form. The feature of the almanac is the chatty "Editor's Notes," which occupy about fifteen pages, in the narrative of which Mr. Palmer manages to weave a good many particulars of his special preparations and agencies. We do not think, however, that many in the drug-trade will agree that since July 15 the National Insurance Act has "remained in a state of quiescence"; the ebullition has been very violent in many respects.

MRS. ROWSELL, wife of Mr. P. F. Rowsell, F.C.S., attended at 11 Downing Street one day last week and, on behalf of the Exmouth Women's Liberal Association, presented to Mrs. Lloyd George a Honiton-lace handkerchief of special design, the gift of the Liberal women and women old-age pensioners of Exmouth.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

ANIMAL DISEASES RESEARCH INSTITUTION.

In reply to Mr. Bathurst on Monday, the President of the Board of Agriculture said that the Board hope shortly to submit to the Development Commissioners proposals for the establishment of a research institution for the investigation of diseases of animals.

THE CELLULOID COMMITTEE.

The Departmental Committee held its third meeting at the Home Office on Thursday. On the same afternoon the Home Secretary was asked by Mr. J. Rowlands, M.P., when the Committee will issue its report. This cannot, of course, be done for some weeks to come, as at to-day's meeting the Committee adjourned its proceedings until after the Christmas recess.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN CHEMICAL WORKS.

The Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., has informed Mr. C. Duncan, M.P., that workers are employed regularly on Sundays in two industries scheduled as dangerous under the Factory Acts—chemical works and lead smelting. Mr. Duncan inquired whether any lead-poisoning takes place in these chemical works, and Mr. Ellis Griffith said that he must have notice of the question.

BANKRUPTCY LAW REFORM.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government, in the event of the Bankruptcy (Lords) Bill failing to become law in the course of the present Session, to re-introduce it at the earliest possible moment next Session. Up to the present as many as twenty-one representations have been made to the Board of Trade from Chambers of Commerce and trade associations urging the Government to pass the Bill into law.

THE PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL.

Mr. A. Fell, M.P., asked the President of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons on Monday if his attention had been drawn to the expenditure of the French Government in encouraging experiments for the production of alcohol and other cheap spirits as a substitute for petrol; if the Development Board has funds available for a similar object; and, if so, why a sum cannot be set aside for the purpose.—Mr. Runciman said the Board of Agriculture have no information on the subject.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REFORM.

The President of the Board of Agriculture states that he has received from the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture and other agricultural and trading bodies copies of resolutions which have been passed in favour of the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures. The right hon. gentleman adds that these representations show that there is a great diversity of opinion on the matter, and that under the circumstances it would be premature for the Government to take any action in the matter at present.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

On Thursday Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to trade-marks and trade descriptions. The Bill, as introduced last Session, provided for the marking of goods manufactured outside the United Kingdom as "Not British," instead, for instance, as "Made in Germany." Goods manufactured within the British Empire are to be marked "British Empire Made." The marks are to be conspicuous, and goods not complying with the provisions of the Act are to be prohibited from importation, as also goods with deceptive descriptions, and there is to be a consular declaration in the case of goods marked "Empire Made."

GAS RESIDUALS.

The Joint Select Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons on Gas Authorities (Residual Products) have reported to the extent of two foolscap pages of print, embracing thirteen numbered paragraphs, seven of which consist of a statement of the proceedings and

of the facts. The findings are in the following paragraphs :

8. The Committee have heard many witnesses and the arguments of counsel on behalf of each party. They think that some restrictions should be imposed upon gas undertakings, but are not prepared to grant all the restrictions asked for by the chemical manufacturers.

9. It was admitted by the chemical manufacturers that gas undertakings should be allowed to work up their own residuals, and to buy, whether from other gas undertakings or elsewhere, the materials required to work up such residuals, and the Committee support this.

10. They consider further that one gas undertaking should be allowed to purchase the residuals of other gas undertakings, in order to manufacture other products of the same kind as the purchasing undertaking is manufacturing from its own residuals, but this is subject to the qualification contained in Paragraph 12.

11. They further consider that gas undertakings should, in addition to buying residuals from other gas undertakings, be authorised to buy, from gas undertakings or elsewhere, the materials required to work up the purchased residuals.

12. They consider, however, that gas undertakings should not be allowed to manufacture chemicals exclusively from raw materials bought from sources other than gas undertakings, or in the manufacture of which the use of residuals produced by themselves or bought from other gas undertakings is merely subsidiary.

13. The Committee have not dealt with the suggestion made that gas undertakings might make the trade of chemical manufacture their more important business, since no evidence was produced to lead them to anticipate such action. To this they would be opposed, but they are satisfied that this point could be better dealt with as it arose.

Our Parliamentary correspondent learns that a private conference for discussion of the report took place on Wednesday between a small committee representative of the Alkali Manufacturers' Association and the counsel engaged in the recent inquiry by the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

TRADE NOTES.

EUCRYL, LTD.—In the advertisement of this company in the *C. & D. Diary, 1913*, the address, Hull, is given in error, instead of 61-63 Lant Street, Southwark, London, S.E., from which alone business is transacted. Subscribers should note this on p. 68 in their copies of the *Diary*.

PISTOL.—We mentioned recently that Phistol, Ltd., Southport, the proprietors of this remedy for external use in cases of rheumatism, sore-throat, sciatica, neuralgia, etc., were offering the "Little Phistol Book" for counter-distribution. We have since received a copy of the booklet referred to, and find it of a nature that ensures that those who read the booklet will purchase Phistol when afflicted with any of the ailments for which the remedy is recommended.

WAIT-AND-SEE LIVER PILLS.—The Wait-and-See Proprietary, 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C., have brought out a Christmas novelty known as a "cracker," which consists of two strips of pasteboard, 13 in. long, placed on top of each other and fastened at each end. By a quick "push and pull" motion a loud report is obtained. They should prove a sale-creating novelty, and we understand that there is a keen demand for them among schoolboys.

TUBERCULIN BOUILLON FILTRATE.—Under the names of "Wellcome" Brand Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Human (T.O.A.), and "Wellcome" Brand Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Bovine (P.T.O.), Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., have issued two new tuberculins. Each kind is in hermetically sealed phials of 1 c.c., both undiluted and in dilutions representing 0.0001 c.c., 0.001 c.c., 0.01 c.c., and 0.1 c.c., of T.O.A. or P.T.O. The undiluted preparations are for the use of practitioners who prefer to make their own dilutions. The bouillon filtrates, being the weakest of all the tuberculins, are now employed by many workers to initiate a course of tuberculin treatment according to the intensive system of dosage, the use of which has of late become so widespread.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

PROFESSOR W. H. PERKIN, F.R.S., of Manchester University, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the electors of the University of Oxford to be Waynflete Professor of Chemistry.

MR. J. AUSTIN THOMAS, J.P., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province, who is on a visit to the Old Country (the second since he went to South Africa ten years ago), is in London this week, and may be addressed c/o the *C. & D.*

AN ENGAGEMENT is announced between Mr. W. Sandford Evans, The Welch Regiment, eldest son of Mr. William P. Evans (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), and Violet, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. W. S. Lewin, of Ifield, Sussex, and Birchington, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Mr. T. P. A. Lloyd-Phillipps, J.P., D.L., of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire.

SIR THOMAS HENRY ELLIOTT, K.C.B., Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been appointed Deputy Master of the Mint and Engraver of H.M. Seals in succession to the Right Hon. William Gray Ellison-McCartney, P.C. Sir Thomas Henry Elliott is regarded in the Civil Service as one of its ablest men. He entered the Inland Revenue Department by open competition in 1872, and by sheer ability, without influence, has advanced to his present position. He became a chief clerk in 1887, and was private secretary to Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Local Government Board, from 1889 to 1892, when he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, which he has organised and carried to the present state of efficiency.

DR. E. SCHÄER, Professor of Pharmacy and Director of the Strassburg Pharmaceutical Institute, celebrated his seventieth birthday on December 7. Dr. Schaeer is an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was born in Berne, and after his apprenticeship and State examination (1867) he was awarded a travelling scholarship for extending his studies, and he visited Berlin, Paris, and London. From 1871 to 1881 he conducted the pharmacy of his father-in-law at Zürich, and in 1881 was appointed Professor of Pharmacy in the Polytechnic Institute of that city, giving up his pharmacy. A few years later, when Flückiger retired from his post in Strassburg, Dr. Schaeer was appointed his successor. His contributions to pharmaceutical and scientific literature include several to the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

DR. R. STEWART MACDOUGALL, F.R.S.E., who has been appointed a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners for Scotland to examine in botany, is one of the most acceptable botany lecturers in Scotland at the present time. He is Lecturer on that subject, as well as on agriculture and forest entomology, in the University of Edinburgh, Professor of Biology in the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and Lecturer in the Heriot-Watt College. After graduating M.A. with honours at the Edinburgh University, he proceeded to study science in the same University, graduating as B.Sc.

He then went to the University of Munich, where he specially applied himself to plant pathology, and in due course became D.Sc. of Edinburgh University. He has published a number of papers on botanical and biological subjects, based upon his own researches, and is an experienced examiner, having acted in this capacity for the University Civil Service Commission and Agricultural Colleges in England and Scotland.



Dr. R. S. MACDOUGALL.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 19.

THERE is a perceptible falling off in business this week in view of the end of the year and stocktaking operations. Prices generally are firm, and in the heavy-chemical group they include an advance in alum, saltpetre, and ammonia sulphate; copper sulphate is easier. Quinine is firm in spite of the heavy bark shipments for the half-month; and at the London auction the bark unit was unchanged. Glycerin is regarded as weak by dealers, but not so by the Convention. Sudan acacia is slightly cheaper to arrive, and business in opium is at a standstill, values being on the easier side. Canary-seed is in more demand at slightly firmer rates. Among oils, lemon and orange are dearer. Star anise is firm. Cassia is a trifle easier to arrive. Belgian castor oil is also the turn cheaper. The following are the principal changes of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Alum	Canary seed	Cassia oil	Acetanilide
Ammonia sulphate	Turpentine	(c.i.f.)	Capsicum
Lemon oil		Castor oil	Carbolic acid
Orange oil		(Belg.)	Linseed oil
Saltpetre		Copper	Tonka-beans
Zinc chloride		sulphate	Ang. (c.i.f.)
		Guinea-grains	
		Gum acacia	
		Sudan (c.i.f.)	
		Opium	

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is lower at \$6.70 per lb. for druggists'. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$2.75. Copiba is quiet at 46c. per lb. for Central and South American. Canada balsam has advanced to \$6.50 per gal. Hydrastis (golden seal) is lower at \$4. Senega is steady at 63c., and Curaçao aloes is cheaper at 9½c. Cascara sagrada is easy at 7½c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, December 12.—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day, 13,764 packages were offered, of which 6,524 packages sold at the average unit of 4.13c. per half-kilo., against 4.24c. at the November auction. The approximate quantities of quinine purchased were as follows : (1) The English and American factories, 7,223 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 4,403 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 6,037 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 470 kilos.; (5) the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories, 4,417 kilos.; (6) the Maarsen factory, 2,651 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 5,494 kilos. The prices paid for manufacturing bark ranged from 10c. to 49½c. per half-kilo., and for druggists' bark from 14c. to 43½c. The 975 packages (52,230 kilos.) Java coca-leaves offered, and 43,230 kilos. sold at from 19c. to 60c. per half-kilo., the average unit being 27.18c., against 32.83c. [This cable was not received in time for our previous issue.—ED.]

Manchester Chemical-market.

December 17.

Although there was a fair attendance on the Exchange, the tone was somewhat quiet. Generally speaking, the

inquiry at this time of the year is quite up to, if not rather above, the average, and delivery on contract account is on a fair scale. There are few changes to note in heavy chemicals. Sulphate of copper may be quoted 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton lower, according to delivery, orders on export account, as well as lower prices in the raw metal, accounting for this. Spot prices range from 25s. 7s. 6d. to 25s. 12s. 6d., best brands, Manchester, with 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton more asked for delivery up to the end of April. The demand for sulphur is rather quiet. Acetic acid rules higher at 14s. to 21s. per ton, 40 per cent. to 60 per cent., and glacial 37s. per ton here. In other respects there is little or no change to note in this centre. In coal-tar products, sulphate of ammonia is still firming up; quotations on rails, Manchester, range from 14s. 1s. 3d. to 14s. 2s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. Manchester. Zinc chloride has advanced 2s. per ton.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general condition of the heavy-chemical market keeps satisfactory, and particularly as regards exports. Miscellaneous orders are fewer, but this is only to be expected now, in view of the approaching holidays and early stock-taking. Values maintain a firm tone.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is on the firm side, and various quotations rule about 3s. 9d. to 5s. per ton higher. Fair business has been done on forward account.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Both main and miscellaneous products are in good demand, comparatively speaking, and the tone of values is firm. Special mention may be made of bleaching-powder and caustic soda, and also ammonia alkali. Bleaching-powder very steady at 5s. 5d. to 5s. 15s. per ton for softwood casks, on rails, according to circumstances. Caustic soda, 7s to 77 per cent., 10s. to 10s. 10s.; 70 per cent., 9s. 5d. to 9s. 15s.; and 60 per cent., 8s. 5d. to 8s. 15s. Ammonia alkali remains at 2s. 17s. 6d. to 3s. 10s., free on rails, for home trade. Soda-crystals, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 15s. per ton, in bags, free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda, 5s. to 5s. 15s. per ton, according to packages, etc. Saltcake steady at 42s. 6d. Chlorates of potash and soda in request at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. Yellow prussiates very firm and in demand at 7d. and 4d. respectively for potash and soda. Hyposulphite of soda is not in great demand, but prices are better and rule at 5s. 7s. 6d. to 5s. 17s. 6d. per ton for ordinary crystals in larger lots in casks, with extras for smaller quantities. Deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs stand at 5s. 17s. 6d. to 8s. per ton, according to quantity and quality. Silicates of soda in fair average request, and steady; 140° Tw. 4s. 10s. to 5s., 100° Tw. 4s. to 4s. 10s., and 75° Tw. 3s. 12s. 6d. to 4s. 2s. 6d. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and destination.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE.—The German makers have recently reduced their prices by about 7½ per cent. Agents offer at from 9½d. to 9½d. per lb. according to quantity.

ALUM.—Quotations have advanced 5s. per ton for export and home trade, with the exception of London only, which is 2s. 6d. higher. The London prices for lump are now from 6s. 7s. 6d. to 6s. 10s. for casks and barrels respectively, and ground in 1-cwt. bags 6s. 17s. 6d. per ton, quotations for elsewhere being 2s. 6d. more than the foregoing. The export prices of lump are 5s. 12s. 6d. in casks and 5s. 15s. in barrels f.o.b. Liverpool; ground is 10s. extra for export.

ANISE OIL, STAR, remains firm, with spot sales at 7s. per lb., and to arrive for December-January shipment from China 6s. 5d. c.i.f. is quoted, with second-hand sellers at slightly less.

ANISEED is in slow demand. Good new-crop Russian is offering at 26s. per cwt. on the spot.

CAMPHOR, REFINED.—Japanese is unaltered, with a small business at 1s. 7d. for 1-oz. tablets and 1s. 8d. for ¼-oz.; to arrive, January-February shipment, 2½-lb. slabs have been sold at 1s. 5d. c.i.f., and ¼-oz. tablets at 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is in better request, and prices are slightly dearer at 72s. 6d. per qr. for ordinary Morocco, 73s. for Turkish, and 76s. for good Morocco.

CAPSICUMS.—At auction 67 bags Nyasaland sold at from 16s. to 19s. for mixed perished, and 20s. to 23s. for fair red mixed.

CARAWAY-SEED is dull of sale at 30s. per cwt. for good Dutch on the spot.

CARBOLIC ACID is lower, 39° to 40° C. crystals offering at 6d. Cresylic, 95 per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; crude,

60 per cent., East Coast, prompt, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; West Coast, prompt, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gal.

CASSIA OIL.—To arrive the tendency is a shade easier, with sales at 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. at 3s. 5½d. per lb. c.i.f. for November-December shipment; 75 to 80 per cent. is quoted 3s. 2½d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f.; on the spot 80 to 85 per cent. is quoted 3s. 9d.

CASTOR OIL.—Belgian is cheaper, first pressing for January-December delivery offering at 28l. per ton, and spot at 28l. 10s., barrels free ex wharf London. Hull make of cold-drawn pharmaceutical quality is 31l. 10s. per ton, first pressing 29l., January-June 28l. 5s. per ton in barrels, delivered free on wharf London; in Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is quoted 35d. per lb.

CASTORUM.—Those who purchased cheaply at the auctions last week are well maintaining their prices.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during the first half of December amounted to 817,000 Amst. lb., against 607,000 A. lb. in 1911, 344,000 A. lb. in 1910, and 514,000 A. lb. in 1909. At the London auction on Tuesday 499 packages offered, and 253 sold at the unchanged unit of 2½d. per lb. Of East Indian 249 offered and 88 sold, including officinalis quilly chips at 2½d. to 2¾d., renewed at 3½d., and root 3½d. to 3¾d.; 50 bags Ceylon offered and sold at 2d. for natural red quilly chips, and 1½d. for root; of Java 200 bales offered and 116 sold, including Ledgeriana stem chips at 3½d., root 3½d., and branch 3½d. per lb. The result of the auction held at Amsterdam last week shows that less than half the quantity sold—viz., 30,675 kilos.—and that 43,647 kilos. were bought in. The average unit was 4.13c., against 4.24c., or a decline of 2½ per cent. The above auction completes the ten held at Amsterdam this year, and from bark-brokers' statistics we notice that the total number of packages offered was 114,896, against 103,301 in 1911, the total weight of bark being 10,078,950 kilos., against 9,139,662 kilos. This represented 608,051 kilos. quinine sulphate, against 569,954 kilos. the percentage being from 6.16 to 6.59 per cent., against 6.09 per cent. to 6.93 per cent. The total quantity sold was 337,812 kilos., against 472,030 kilos., the bought-in quantity being 270,239 kilos., against 97,924 kilos. The average unit price (cents per half-kilo.) paid at each of the ten auctions during the past three years has been as follows :

Auction	1910	1911	1912
1	3.10	3.06	3.07
2	3.14	3.03	3.07
3	3.14	3.08	3.40
4	3.51	3.13	4.42
5	3.39	3.16	4.28
6	3.24	3.22	4.31
7	3.09	3.14	4.29
8	3.11	3.12	4.26
9	3.01	3.07	4.24
10	3.04	3.10	4.13

CLOVES are quiet, with Zanzibar offering on spot at 3½d.; for January-March delivery 9½d. has been paid, and sellers at 9½d.; arrival prices are nominally 9½d. for October-December shipment.

COD-LIVER OIL is unaltered at from 65s. to 66s. per barrel c.i.f., and on the spot 67s. is quoted. Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 16, quoting 66s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil, but practically no business is being done. The total exports from Norway up to the end of November amount to 57,000 barrels.

COPPER SULPHATE is 5s. to 10s. per ton cheaper, the usual Liverpool brands offering at from 24l. 15s. to 25l. for prompt, 25l. 5s. for January-March, and 25l. 10s. for March-April delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is unchanged at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt. for wormy Morocco, 11s. 6d. for sound old crop, and 12s. 6d. for new.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Steady at 87s. per cwt. for 98 per cent. and at 85s. for 95 per cent. powder.

CUMIN-SEED.—A fair business is reported at 21s. to 22s. per cwt. for fair to good Morocco.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Small sales of fair mixed seedy lump ex auction have been made at 7l. 10s.

ERGOT.—Russian is quoted for shipment from Hamburg at 3s. 6½d. per lb. c.i.f., and another quotation is 3s. 10d. c.i.f.

FENUCREEK-SEED is neglected, but the quotation is unchanged at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. for Morocco.

GLYCERIN.—Several agents and second-hand dealers still regard this market as weak, their views being in direct opposition to those held by British refiners. The official price of British chemically pure is 90l. in drums and 94l. in cases, with second-hands offering Continental at about 4l. below these prices.

The international market remains very quiet, contracts only being concluded after lengthy negotiations; this lack of business not only exists in Europe, but also in America. Buyers reckon upon a decline early in 1913, while sellers, who are said to have only limited stocks at their disposal, think otherwise. The quotations are as follows: Saponification glycerin, December delivery, sellers at fr.155 per 100 kilos. and buyers at fr.150; delivery over 1913, sellers fr.155 to fr.160, buyers fr.150 to fr.155; 80-per-cent. crude, December delivery, sellers fr.132.50 and buyers fr.130; delivery over 1913, sellers fr.132.50 and buyers fr.130.

GUINEA-GRAINS are offered from Hamburg at the easier prices of from 54s. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan is steady on spot, with business in fair half-hard sorts at 35s., and to arrive prices are the turn easier at about 33s. c.i.f. for new crop, 34s. being wanted for old. Senegal is also in easier tendency, 35s. being asked for fair-quality Bas de Fleuve f.o.b. Bordeaux.

LEMON OIL is dearer and very scarce on spot, it being stated that 9s. 3d. has been paid, and 9s. in Sicily.

A Palermo advice dated December 14 states that business has been at an entire standstill, most dealers not wishing to aggravate the present difficulties by placing new business. There is a disposition to try to smooth away the difficulties of the position in the interests of all concerned, and especially to wait for the first December deliveries of forward contracts before doing further business.

LINSEED is quiet at 57s. 6d. to 60s. per qr. for good quality.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—From Hamburg double-peeled Russian is quoted 42s. per cwt. c.i.f. London.

MENTHOL is quiet at prices which vary according to the opinion of the operator. It is said that 34s. has been paid for tins and that 35s. is asked for case lots, and in another direction business is said to have been done at 31s., which is the price at the close. The *Nankin* has brought 20 cases.

MUSK.—Quiet. Tonquin fine Pile I thin blue-skin is offered at 77s. 6d. and old-style 60s. per oz. Russian Cabardine is held for 17s. per oz.

OPIUM is in easier tendency, business being practically at a standstill. From Smyrna the usual 11-per-cent. drugists' quality is quoted 19s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot the value is about 21s. 6d. to 22s. Soft shipping has been dealt in in a retail way at 27s. per lb. The *Foreric* from Busreh has brought 128 cases and the *Basque* from Marseilles 55 cases.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on December 6 that the sales this week amount to 65 cases of old and new Karahissar talequale at from 20s. 9d. to 22s. per lb., as to quality and crop. Sellers are firmly maintaining the position, and are still convinced that an upward movement will set in as soon as the country's financial situation is more settled. The arrivals amount to 2,035 cases, against 1,001 at same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on December 14 that the sales for the week amount to ten cases inferior drugists' at from 260 to 268 ptrs. and 55 cases best drugists' at 285 ptrs.; market is unaltered, the demand being chiefly for druggists', with "soft" shipping and Malatias neglected.

ORANGE OIL continues to advance, prices of best Sicilian offering at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and *bitter* at about 3d. below these prices. *Sweet* West Indian is quoted 8s. 6d. on the spot. A Palermo shipper quotes *bitter* of new-crop at 9s. 0½d. and *sweet* at 9s. 0½d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Business has been done in American H.G.H. at 14s. 9d., but 15s. London terms is now asked.

Tin oil is unchanged at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., and Japanese is firm at from 7s to 7s. 3d. per lb. spot; business has been done in Kobayashi afloat at from 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d. c.i.f.

PLATINUM.—According to American advices, it is stated that good platinum deposits have been discovered in North America. Reports from various sources come to hand that prospective properties containing this precious metal are being thoroughly and systematically developed. It is understood that an experimenting plant is to be erected at Nelson (B.C.) to test ores from properties in that region. Another report is from Nevada, saying that a test shipment is on its way across the continent. The small lots of platinum found heretofore in North America were exclusively secured from gold-placers in Oregon and California as a by-product.

QUICKSILVER.—The principal importers' price is unchanged at 7l. 8s. 6d. per bottle, and in second hands 7l. 5s. is quoted.

QUININE firm, the sales including 10,000 oz. Amsterdam brand at 8½d. per oz.; second-hand sellers of German quote 9d.

RHUBARB.—The Port of London Authority give notice that all rhubarb intended for Crutched Friars should now be sent to the Cutler Street warehouses.

SALTPEΤΕR.—French competition having been practically eliminated for the time being, the German Convention announce an advance of 50s. per ton, the quotation in 10-cwt. casks being 23l. 10s., barrels being 24l. and kegs 24l. 10s. per ton.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—No further change has taken place, a limited quantity of foreign-drawn oil being obtainable at about 17s. to 18s. per lb.

SANTONIN.—A Hamburg report states that, in spite of the high prices, the consumption remains good, and that it is expected that higher prices will shortly be announced by the Convention.

SENEGA.—For shipment 2s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted, the spot price being from 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID.—Steady at 1s. 1d. for English and 1s. 0¾d. per lb. for foreign.

TONKA-BEANS.—New-crop Angostura for June delivery are offered from the Continent at 12s. per lb. c.i.f. London. The spot price is about 18s. to 19s. The *Hildebrand*, from Pará, has brought eight cases.

TURPENTINE has fluctuated widely during the week, closing to-day at 30s. 9d. for American on the spot.

A monthly report states that the market still appears to be under manipulation by a syndicate, and prices here are practically wholly controlled by the American quotations. There is a fair business doing, largely speculative, although some consuming houses have bought up to June 1914. We think a forward purchase at around present quotations would eventually prove favourable, and believe an advance in prices cannot be delayed much longer. We know that stocks, both on this side and in America, are much heavier than a year ago; but, on the other hand, consumption is increasing rapidly, with the return of prices to a more normal basis, and the prospects of cheap linseed oil will doubtless cause a heavy demand for paints and varnishes, thus further affecting turpentine.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Quiet, with chalky grey offering at 157s. 6d., and to arrive waxy grey is quoted 162s. 6d. c.i.f.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Retail sales have been made on spot at 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt., and for December-January shipment 42s. 6d. c.i.f. terms is quoted.

Sudan Gum Acacia.

During 1911 the exports of acacia from Port Sudan amounted to 14,223 tons, valued at 433,317L, the chief destinations and the quantities (tons) being as follows: France, 3,882; Egypt, 2,465; Germany, 2,745; United Kingdom, 2,116; Belgium, 769; and Austria-Hungary, 485 tons. The principal ports were Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Antwerp, and Trieste. The conditions have completely altered since 1909. At that time almost all the gum was shipped to Suez, where it was again transhipped for the various destinations. Now there are eight lines of steamers which call at Port Sudan both homeward and outward, with the result that goods are shipped much more regularly at considerably lower freights. One vessel alone loaded 1,700 tons early in 1911 for various European ports. Even now it frequently occurs that cargo is shut out.

The Java Government Cinchona Plantations.

The report on these plantations for the third quarter of 1912 states that very dry weather was experienced, and that night frosts occurred at lower altitudes than usual. These conditions were bad for young plants recently set out, and also caused considerable loss in the nurseries. Well-established trees, however, thrived well and showed unusually good development. A great deal of soil working was done, and practically no trouble was experienced from the disease "djamer oepas." The caterpillar plague also showed a satisfactory decrease, but a new variety of caterpillar, known as "hilend djengkal," appeared in quantity over about 200 bous of the Tirtasari estate, and in spite of strenuous efforts to collect and destroy them, were still found in quantity at the end of the quarter. There was a good supply of labour available, and the bark harvested has risen to 1,269,588 half-kilos., as compared with 500,000 half-kilos. up to the end of June. Analyses of bark from *C. robusta* grafts at Kawah-Tjiwidei are being made.

Belladonna Culture in U.S.A.

Reporting on the 1912 crop of belladonna in Castro Valley, California, the "Pacific Pharmacist" states that the season closed about October. Two crops of leaves and stems were harvested, and also a crop of roots. The season was decidedly "off." There was a very marked shortage in annual rainfall (about one-half of the average), and it so happened that the first crop of stems and leaves received a two days' heavy rain just after being cut, causing a loss of about one-third of the crop, the loss being largely in leaves. According to a recommendation of Dr. H. H. Rusby, stems more than ½-in. in diameter should be excluded. Because of the unusual thrifty growth in the California soil, it becomes necessary to remove (by hand) all the stems of excessive size, causing a further loss of about 20 per cent. After thorough drying in the open, the first crop was shipped to Parke, Davis & Co., who found the drug to consist chiefly of coarse stems, not strictly in accordance with U.S.P. specifications; on testing the drug, however, it was found to contain more than the U.S.P. standard of alkaloids. The second crop was very scanty, owing to the lack of soil moisture and rainfall, and of inadequate cultural work. No report on the analysis was made, but the writer in the "Pacific Pharmacist" is satisfied that it will show a high percentage in total alkaloids, perhaps 0.75, or even more. Some of the belladonna stems and leaves from Castro Valley have yielded as high as 0.84 per cent. total alkaloids, and none of the material thus far marketed has ever fallen as low as the U.S.P. requirements. Roots (four-year-old plants) from five acres were gathered, but owing to a lack of adequate tools not more than 50 per cent. were secured.

Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement.

In reference to the alleged violation of the Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement by China, strong representations are being made by Bombay merchants to the Indian Viceroy in the form of a lengthy petition. This petition (says Reuter) is signed by David Sassoon & Co., E. D. Sassoon & Co., Sassoon David & Co., Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Co., Tata, Sons & Co., Cursetjee Bonanjee & Co., and thirty-seven others. The petition opens with a recapitulation of the terms of the agreement of May 8, 1911, and shows how, by the recent action of China in placing restrictions on the Indian opium trade, the Bombay merchants, relying on the terms of the agreement, have purchased practically all the opium offered at the auctions at exorbitant prices. The consequence is that they have found it extremely difficult to dispose of their stock, and it has not only been impossible to sell any Indian opium to dealers in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, but in cases where sales have been made the purchasers are threatening that they are unable to carry out their contracts because it is impossible for them to sell the opium if they took delivery. The petitioners complain of the destruction of certificated opium by China, the infliction of fines upon dealers who have paid the duty, the large increase in smuggling of uncertificated opium through Macao and other ports outside China, and they finally wind up with the suggestion that if the Indian Government cannot support petitioners by insisting on the due observance of the terms of the agreement, the Government should take the opium back and return the purchase-money.

Since the above was written, Reuter's Agency is informed that a memorial drawn up by opium merchants in England and India was presented to the India Office on December 18, asking the Secretary of State to stop the sales of opium in India pending some understanding on the opium question being reached with China.

Sugar of Milk.

By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

DURING the past year there has been a good deal of trouble connected with deliveries of sugar of milk. This article is rarely deliberately adulterated—indeed, of nearly one hundred samples I have examined during the past twelve months, not one contained any added matter—but it appears that there must be a good deal of carelessness in its manufacture in some quarters. And as manufacturers of infants' foods are among the principal users of this article, it is easily understood that nothing but the best quality is acceptable to them. The principal points to which exception has been taken are colour, odour, solubility, and liability to decomposition. To these I refer seriatim.

COLOUR.

During the past few months I have examined seven samples to which users took exception on account of the bad colour. In six of these cases the powder was of a faint yellow colour, one being particularly marked, and in the remaining case the powder had a decided bluish tint. So far as actual lactose-value was concerned, they were all practically 100 per cent.—that is, from 99.7 per cent. to 99.9 per cent.

ODOUR.

During the same period five samples have been objected to on the ground of odour. Of these one had probably been stored near some strongly smelling substance—sugar of milk easily absorbs such volatile matter—while the others were complained of as having a "cheesy" odour, which was more marked when the powder was moistened. This defect is probably due to the presence of a trace of casein.

SOLUBILITY.

In five cases complaints were made because the sugar of milk was not completely soluble. The liquid remained turbid and gradually developed an unpleasant odour. In all these cases I was able to detect traces of casein which were present in the samples.

LIABILITY TO DECOMPOSITION.

This trouble is, of course, the most serious of all. It is generally said that sugar of milk is not directly fermentable by organisms of the *Saccharomyces* family, although it readily undergoes ordinary lactic fermentation in the presence of the lactic-acid ferment. In one case the buyers insisted that a given delivery was adulterated with glucose. The most exhaustive examination failed to reveal any traces of glucose, and the optical properties were in agreement with those of pure lactose, in both its optical modifications (sugar of milk possesses a bi-rotation). The alleged presence of glucose was deduced by the buyers because they were able to obtain some direct fermentation with yeast. That such fermentation did take place I was able to confirm, and at first was in some difficulty in reconciling the chemical and the biological results. As this sample contained a minute amount of casein, I prepared samples containing known quantities of casein of different grades of purity and subjected them to the action of yeast (*not* pure cultures). I found that in the presence of casein, especially of casein of poor quality, a sugar of milk which did not ferment at all when pure, fermented, with the formation of traces of alcohol and lactic acid. In the case of pure sterile casein, no fermentation was observed, but with lower-grade casein it was easily detected.

The liability to decomposition of sugar of milk is, in my opinion, greatly increased by the presence of traces of casein left in through careless manufacture.

In one case, but in only one, I found a trace of magnesium salts, not exceeding 0.06 per cent. It is generally believed that this is objectionable, on the ground that it assists coagulation of milk when added to it. The magnesia, of course, is present through it having been added to the whey during crystallisation of the sugar, so as to neutralise the lactic acid formed.

To satisfy the not unreasonably stringent requirements of makers of infants' foods, a sugar of milk should be quite free from yellow or bluish colour, should be perfectly soluble, and should certainly not contain a trace of casein.

The above described samples, which were all, so far as I could ascertain, manufactured either in Italy or France, are exceptional, and the great majority of samples fully comply with the most stringent requirements both of the British Pharmacopœia and of the most exacting consumer.

REVIEWS.

Whitaker. (1) An Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1913. By JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A. (2) *The International Whitaker.*

THE name of the publishers does not appear on the title-page of these Annuals which emanate from 12 Warwick Lane, London, E.C., and 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. The former, half-bound and extending to 1,042 octavo pages (some of them advertisements, but valuable at that), sells at half-a-crown. This is the old familiar "Whitaker," which was originally compiled by Joseph Whitaker (1820-95), a publisher of religious works, as a "common place book" (1856-59), until the idea of publishing it occurred to him, and how this happened is told in the following paragraph :

In a few weeks the collection of notes and cuttings had been reduced to order and so enlarged that the manuscript formed a volume of 360 closely printed pages. As soon as a printed copy of the book was available, it was shown to some of the leading members of the London book-selling trade, and it was so greatly liked that nearly 40,000 copies were sold in London alone before the date of publication.

The Almanack since that time has more than quadrupled in size, and deals with at least 5,000 subjects. It tells you all that you want to know about our rulers past and present; what the moon and the tides will be in 1913; who our leading Civil servants are and their salaries; the Navy, the Army, banks, churches, law-courts, and everything else that is official. You get here the records in sport; what happened in 1912; a succinct paragraph on Medical Benefit, and—to cut it short, there is no better half-crown's worth. The second book is "The International Whitaker," and this is the first issue of it (grey cloth, 2s.). It begins with a 36-page index to 491 pages of information thus arranged : I., The Universe; II., The Continents; III., The Nations of the World; and IV., British and Foreign Representatives abroad. It should be indispensable to business and export houses, for it deals as fully with matters abroad as the original "Whitaker" does with the United Kingdom. We consider that a real service is done to the English-speaking world in the publication of a two-shilling book which tells everything that matters in regard to colonies and countries with which we have commercial relations.

A *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*. By Sir EDWARD THORPE, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. Revised and enlarged edition. Vol. III. Medium 8vo. Pp. viii + 799. 2l. 5s. (London : Longmans, Green & Co.)

THE first edition of Thorpe's Dictionary was in three volumes, and two volumes of the present one have still to be published. As the present edition comes out volume by volume it becomes more and more apparent that while the first edition relieved Watts' Dictionary of technological matter, the present edition continues the strain, yet reverts to the theoretical or academical considerations which characterised Watts. As examples of this we may instance the monograph on Naphthalene contributed by Dr. W. P. Wynne, F.R.S., which is a scholarly and exhaustive treatise on a subject of the greatest importance to "organic chemists" and those engaged in the manufacture of synthetic products. Another example in the same category, but somewhat more technological, is provided by Dr. Wynne's successor in the chair of Chemistry at the School of Pharmacy, Dr. Arthur W. Crossley, F.R.S., who writes on the Utilisation of Atmospheric Nitrogen, his monograph being a

complete up-to-date exposition of the subject. With these we mentally associate the article on Artificial Indigo and Indigoid Dyestuffs, by Geheimrat Professor Dr. Otto N. Witt, who, in his own expressive English, with just a flavour of Teutonic pride, tells the story of the arduous work that was done before artificial indigo became a commercial reality, and thousands of acres of fertile soil in India were liberated for the cultivation of foodstuffs. The chemistry associated with the discovery is tersely told, and the writer illuminates the byways of the process with brilliant sentences describing how electrolytic preparation of chlorine, the catalytic sulphuric-acid process, and the cheaper production of sodamide came to the assistance of indigo synthesists. We take these three monographs as examples of numerous new contributions between Granite and Oils, which are the beginning and end of Vol. III. Mr. John Charles Umney (Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London) contributes the article on Essential Oils. It follows the lines adopted by Sir W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., in the first edition, but is quite new matter, dealing in the introductory pages with the history, sources, isolation, constitution, and classification of essential oils, while the main part describes the characters, sources, and uses of the principal oils. It is an ably written and informative monograph. Besides numerous short monographs on individual fixed oils, Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch contributes an exhaustive treatise on this important group of bodies, which completes the volume. It is a thorough exposition of the subject, extending to forty-seven pages, many of which are filled with tables of factors and characteristics which are of great value to chemists. We have mentioned these few articles as typical of the value attached to all the important subjects in chemical science and technology which are dealt with by world-famed experts in the subjects. Many of the minor articles show advance—e.g., Gutta Percha, by Mr. Harold Browne, of the Imperial Institute, which is a vast improvement on the old article. Occasionally one gets a disappointment: thus Ink is poor and ancient, and Ipecacuanha not what it might be; but taking Vol. III. all in all it is abreast of the knowledge of to-day, and where considerations of space have prevented full exposition the writers give ample references, which in many instances are preferable.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Martin, G. *Industrial and Manufacturing Chemistry: Organic*. 10 \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 726. 21s. net. (Lockwood & Son, 7 Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.) [The book is divided into twenty-three sections, and seems to cover the whole gamut of the subject. Dr. Martin has been assisted by chemists who are experts in particular branches. Sections deal with synthetic drugs, rubber, sugar, oils, and photographic chemicals. We shall return to this book.]

Mellor, J. W. *Modern Inorganic Chemistry*. 8 \times 5. Pp. xx+869. 7s. 6d. (Longmans & Co.) [A book in forty-three chapters. After the introduction, a chapter is devoted to combination by weight. Then comes one on water and hydrogen. The fourth chapter is on combination by volume; and so the author goes through the whole range of modern inorganic chemistry, interpolating hypotheses and laws with study of specific elements and their compounds, the concluding chapter (43) being on radioactivity. There are many novelties in method of treatment throughout the book, which has a literary distinction that is refreshing in comparison with the dry-as-dust scientific text-books. In an epilogue the author says: "There are not far from 200,000 different compounds known to chemists, and hundreds of new compounds are discovered every year. The specific properties of all these substances are described in dictionaries of chemistry, and in memoirs of the various scientific societies. The student of chemistry is not expected to be acquainted with more than a small fraction of these compounds. If a chemist discovers what he believes to be a new compound, it is possible to find if it has been previously prepared by consulting the literature just mentioned."]

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—In suggesting the modifications in the constitution, of which notice has been given, the true relationship with the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science seems to have been overlooked. That Association has decided to form a Pharmaceutical sub-section of Section B (Chemistry). That sub-section has power to elect its own President, to hold its meetings separately, and to discuss all matters of pharmaceutical interest.

New South Wales.

EARLY CLOSING BILL.—The debate on this Bill was continued after the period covered by our last report (*C. & D.*, November 30, index folio 807). After debating the time of closing and the Ministerial amendment referred to, a resolution to close at half-past seven instead of six, as in the Bill, was agreed to. Another amendment allows pharmacists to supply medicines or any drug or surgical appliance that is shown to be urgently required, either by a prescription so endorsed by a legally qualified medical practitioner or by a declaration in the prescribed form made by the applicant or purchaser. By another amendment this was made to include also patent or proprietary medicines.

New Zealand.

OWNERSHIP OF PRESCRIPTIONS.—In the debate in the New Zealand Legislative Council on the second reading of the Pharmacy Amendment Bill, Dr. Collins expressed the very emphatic opinion that the public should know that a prescription given by a doctor is their property, and ought to be handed back by the chemist to the patient every time it is made up. The difficulty that prescriptions may be handed from one to another could not be prevented by any method that he could conceive. The patient who receives a prescription is entitled to keep it, and the chemist should keep a copy. Other clauses were proposed to be added to the Bill, making every medical practitioner or his assistant guilty of an offence who accepts any commission or monetary consideration on prescriptions from a chemist, or instructs any patient as to where his prescription shall be dispensed, or uses any prescription form bearing the name or place of business of any registered chemist. It was held that these amendments did not come within the scope of the Bill, which was dealing with pharmacy only, and the clauses were struck out.

South Australia.

EARLY CLOSING.—The Early Closing Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on October 15. In case of a ballot provision is made for petitions for and against any matter of choice, and a petition of three-fifths of the shopkeepers concerning the request is to override any other petition. Exempted shops by petition may be brought under the Act and cease to be exempted. In such cases a time may be fixed for the reopening and reclosing of the premises. No provision is made in the Bill with regard to Sunday hours for pharmacists, but the Retail Chemists' Defence Association, through Mr. Cowling, learned from the Parliamentary draftsman that this had been omitted by inadvertence, and provision would be made for it while the Bill was passing through the House.

FOUR PENNY STAMPS sent to the Office of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., will pay for a card-guide to the stamping of medicines. It shows the grounds of liability and exemption, and is eyeletted so that it can be hung up ready for quick reference.

DR. F. F. McCABE, Calcutta, finds that the most efficacious substance for destroying mosquito larvæ is a paste made by wetting chlorinated lime with paraffin oil. Once larvæ have struck their tail-ends or siphons through the oil they are apparently in a state of agony, and they do not live many hours afterwards. The paste is fatal to fish or water-snails, so that its employment is limited.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

National Insurance Dispensing.

SIR,—One of the most fruitful sources of strained relations between doctor, pharmacist, and sick-club in countries with compulsory health insurance is found in the supervision exercised over the doctors to guard against expensive prescribing. In this respect the framers of the Medical Benefit Regulations may be congratulated on the *modus* agreed upon in Paragraph 46 (*C. & D. Supplement*, December 7), according to which this point is left to the discretion of the local Medical Committee and Pharmaceutical Committee. This method closely approaches, without its objectionable features, the system adopted in some German towns, where the club doctors form a special Association and deal themselves with all questions arising between their members and the separate clubs. These Associations have an agreement with one or more pharmacists, whose duty it is to control every prescription written by the club doctors, and if there is any reason to question the doctor's method of prescribing, the revising pharmacist brings the fact to the attention of the special committee of control over the doctors. Where such an arrangement does not exist the clubs employ a "prescription reviser" to go through the prescriptions; his duty is not only to see that the pharmacist has made no mistakes in calculating the charges, but also to see that the doctor has prescribed "rationally and economically"—*i.e.*, no expensive infusions, emulsions, divided powders, or unnecessary adjuvants, or no such superfluous "expensive" addition. The offending doctor either receives a lecture from the board of his sick-club, or often has to make good the difference out of his own pocket. The controlling of prescriptions costs the German sick-clubs a considerable amount of money, besides causing a great deal of friction between all parties; therefore it is to be hoped that the British Regulations offer a satisfactory solution to a question which in practice offers many unexpected and unwelcome features.

Yours, etc.,

OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

SIR,—For nearly twenty-six years I have been dispenser in a country practice, where work is carefully recorded, and on making an analysis of the club medicines supplied, I find that each member has averaged four bottles a year. The majority of the members are agricultural labourers living healthy lives, and all are examined before admission. There is a further club in the district for women and children, and the amount of medicines supplied for this club greatly exceeds that supplied to the men; but I cannot give the number of mixtures, etc., for each person, as the members' cards include the whole family. Taking into consideration this fact, also that persons of all ages are admitted for State Insurance without examination, I am inclined to think that the number of prescriptions will amount to six per member. The cost of the prescriptions I find averages 5d. each, this cost being determined by the amount spent on drugs and dispenser's salary, divided by the number of prescriptions dispensed, nothing being charged for establishment expenses. This tends to show that the estimate of 6d. per prescription by "Xrayser II." is not far out, and it also shows that the Chancellor's estimate of 1s. 6d. for drugs is quite inadequate, as in this is included catheters, etc., which I have not included,

but these would not entail serious expense. In making arrangements for the supply of drugs, chemists should insist on payment for each individual prescription, and I think it will soon be seen that extra funds will be necessary to pay the drug bill. Personally, I am sorry the Act has been passed, as it means, after twenty-six years' service with a firm, I must make a fresh start, and at an age when it is difficult to find employment so remunerative as my present. While agreeing in the abstract with Pharmacy for the Pharmacist, in the concrete I strongly disapprove of it. It has usually been the custom to protect vested interests, but in the present case the dispensers may go to the wall for the benefit of the pharmacist.

Yours faithfully,

A DISPENSER. (152/48.)

SIR.—Rather late in the day we are favoured with some official figures by Mr. Masterman and Dr. Addison. For every 1,000 persons it is expected the doctor will have to give on average twelve attendances per day. If he gives a scrip each time the chemist will dispense 4,380 per annum for 75*l.*, equivalent to 4*d.* per scrip, or 4*s.* per day for service and drugs inclusive. The doctor will get 19*s.* per day, and has much less to complain about. How much net profit can the chemist make out of this 4*s.*? As a dispenser he gets "twelve tuppenny tips," like a waiter, and, from a business view, worse than selling patent medicines at store prices. "X. Y. Z." in actual practice dispenses 6,665 per 1,000 (50 per cent. more than official estimate), and adds it is excellent practice for apprentices (unpaid labour). If dispensing, which is said to be the most profitable and professional department, is reduced to this, then I should think there will be still more difficulty in getting apprentices in future. Fourpence per scrip for 4,380 swallows the certain 75*l.* allowance; if our bills are 50 per cent. more we are certain of payment in full. At the price quoted the figures will bear no discount.

Mr. Miller, of West Ham, makes much of the services rendered by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee to pharmacists. It is possible they could not have done more; they have certainly done all they can to work the Act for the Chancellor, led him to believe the 1*s. 6d.* originally offered (*plus* the elusive 6*d.*) is sufficient for the chemist—"he must take it or leave it." Those who are satisfied will, I hope, spend many happy hours doing the work personally at their own valuation. Companies trading with public capital are the only people who can run risks. The smaller chemists' businesses must eventually be ruined or rendered unsaleable.

It appears the chemists and doctors are very jealous of each other: the chemists' representatives have gone to extremes to cut the doctor out, and in doing so the Government has scored. A combination of forces would have secured reasonable terms. The doctors have fought and the chemists have "capitulated." It is noticeable that none of the leading pharmacists express confidence or joy at terms offered; there is no time now for discussion; we are delivered into the hands of the Moguls. The majority will make the best of a bad job—will go on the panel even if they lose money, time, self-respect, and prestige—not because they like it, but to prevent others from enticing custom away. Is this pharmacy, petty jealousy, or self-preservation only? It is not business, and if the public knew the real size of our business, ideas, and returns, we should become a laughing-stock and lose the respect of our customers.

"Xrayser II." in comparing his opinions with mine, is under the impression that insured persons must give up work and wages to get medical relief. If such be the case, then the numbers might be limited; but, if I understand the Chancellor, the Act is to prevent, relieve, and cure disease in all its stages. All are welcome without extra charge, and there is no reason why, as at present, a Friendly Society man should not consult his doctor for any temporary or chronic disorder. Unemployment benefit comes after three days' incapacity. I will end the year by saying that of all the victims of the Insurance Act I think the case of the poor chemist is most pitiable. He subscribes for his employés and gets no return; is robbed of his trade in drugs; and, finally, is asked to forge the chains which bind him to work and captivity at a wage

which cannot compensate him for the loss of his income or help him to maintain the respectable position to which he is entitled.

Yours truly,

J. J. JACKSON, Ph.C.

SIR.—I have gone into "X. Y. Z.'s" figures, with the following result. He had 461 people at 2s. per head. He dispensed on an average fifty-nine scrips per week, or nearly ten a day, leaving out Sundays. Had he done sixty-eight more in the year he would have averaged ten per day. The average price he obtained was 3.61d. each scrip. Taking out the cost of bottle, cork, and label, he had a noble sum each for drugs and labour. One now understands the water-tincture business and Dr. Hart's book. The fact is, Sir, with all respect to "X. Y. Z.," it is such men as he who regard apprentices as cheap labour who are the stumbling-block of the trade. How could a man working single-handed, as I do, attempt to dispense ten scrips a day for 3s. 1d.? What would he have left for himself after he had bought his stuff? What sort of stuff do these patients get at 3.61d. per time? Not like a scrip I dispensed for a servant this very afternoon :

Liq. strychnin.	... ...	mlxxij.
Tr. cinchon. comp.	... ...	5vj.
Tr. cardam. comp.	... ...	3j.
Syr. aurant.	... ...	3j.
Aq. ad.	... ...	3vj.

Very simple indeed, but the cost! "X. Y. Z." finally prides himself that he lost nothing by the job. I am not in business to lose nothing by what I do, but to make something to keep myself, wife, and family, and it certainly cannot be done on a basis like this. It is this excessive cutting on the part of individuals, either to increase their turnover without regard to net profit or to do someone else out of a job, that has brought discredit on club doctoring as a whole, and is the main reason for the alterations which are for the benefit of the insured persons. Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, will it still be legal for apprentices to do this work, or will "X. Y. Z." and others have to employ an assistant *qualified under the Act* (Insurance Act I mean) or do it himself personally? What will he think then of the 3.61d. aspect of the question? I have read the letter from "Single-handed." I can thoroughly sympathise with him, as I am in much the same boat. However, I am going to have a try at it. If at the end of a year I am knocked out I must give it up.

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER SINGLE-HANDED MAN. (158/65.)

[This correspondent has since sent us a record of dispensing done by him from December 1 to 14, calculated at the proposed tariff rates, concluding with the following remarks :

"The total of the whole for the twenty-four is 18s. 7½d. The prices I actually charged came to 17s. 8d. The difference between the two is near enough to 33 per cent. discount: curiously enough, that is about the discount the German sick-clubs try to obtain. I booked 13s. 10d. of the 1l. 7s. 8d. The last prescription, syr. glycerophosphat., is not in the list. I took the price as 1s. 10d. wholesale: that gives 2½d. per 3j. tariff, and that is 1s. 8d. The actual weight of the syrup was 11 oz., cost 1s. 3d.; adding on bottle, label, cork, etc., about 1s. 4½d. in all. The tariff price allows thus about 25 per cent. on the turnover on such jobs as that."

For the last item our correspondent allows himself 2d. for dispensing-fee, which will not be paid in such cases, and 1d. for the bottle, making the price 1s. 11d.]

Mr. Charles E. Tamplin (Kingston-on-Thames) would like the matter of returned bottles to be ventilated. He objects to bottle-washing, but that is provided for.

Government Chemical Officers.

SIR.—I was delighted to read your note dealing with the unsatisfactory position of Government chemists and to learn that we had a friend in the form of the Public Appointments Committee of the Institute of Chemistry. The whole principle of the Government Laboratory is to pay unskilled wages for skilled work, and advantage is taken of the need and inexperience of young men in getting them to perform work for pay which is far below its proper value. For no other reason than to work the thing cheaply, old and experienced trained chemists have been evicted

from their posts to make room for cheaply paid untrained youngsters. So low is the rate of pay of some of these tyros that the Government Laboratory has felt compelled to supplement their income by 20% per year, which munificence is to last for three years, at the end of which time the occupant is to be turned out of his post to make room for another underpaid youngster. This laboratory experience will constitute a set-back to these youngsters' careers, inasmuch as their future advancement will in no wise depend upon their chemical experience. The Government Laboratory, however, cares not one fig for their future. All it wants is to get as much out of them as it can. The selfishness of the scheme is matched only in its cruelty. There have been experienced chemical officers cast on one side like an old rag, and there are skilled young men at present in the Government Laboratory destined to be treated in the same manner, however meritorious their service and zealous in their work for the Crown. A reign of terrorism has been instituted. Either openly or by inference, the idea has circulated that if any attempt is made by those aggrieved to better their position, such attempt will be met by retribution in some form or another. What sort of solid effective work is likely to be established with such a substratum of ever-shifting sand at the base? The whole system cries aloud to the Royal Commission for inquiry and redress. Not one single person unconnected with the Government Laboratory upholds this present system of recruitment, pay, and "drumming out." The principle is a disgrace to the Civil Service and those who instituted and sanctioned it.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLICUS. (156/68.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Golden Eye-ointment.

Vox (147/70) wants to know what is supplied, or what has been supplied during the last twenty years, when Golden Eye-ointment is asked for.

Society of Doctors' Dispensers.

Mr. Arnold Rothwell informs us that this proposed Society (C. & D., October 19, index folio 628) has not been formed, owing to the support being inadequate. He desires to thank all who have written to him on the subject.

Beware of W. Purton, Bromley.

Mr. A. H. Kitchin (Oakengates) has received a postcard order from W. Purton, Bromley, Kent, but recognising the handwriting as the same as the C. & D.'s reproduction of it, he did not execute the order. This is another reminder to the trade to beware of such orders.

How is it Done?

Mr. L. A. J. Hutchin (Loughton, Essex) writes: "At the Council schools here children are supplied with 1 lb. tins of malt extract and cod-liver oil at 4½d. each. Can any of your readers inform me where malt and oil can be bought at a price that will enable one to meet this new form of State trading?"

"Replies to Correspondents."

This scandal ought to be exposed, and I agree with you that the "silly people" who are taken in by these specious advertisements should be protected from their folly. The method advocated by you would help to cure the trouble, but I fear that something more stringent is necessary. What that something is to be I am, however, not quite prepared to say. The method of using the columns of newspapers to exploit patent medicines by publishing something in the form of a letter is very effective, and as a tempting price can be offered not many publishers like to let the order slip past them. I find in my favourite weekly a whole column of elaborate puffing, signed by initials, for all the world as if it were a contributed article, and not a hint anywhere that it is simply an advertisement. In this case, the article puffed may possess some merit, though even if it were made by the Archangel Gabriel it could not possibly do all that is claimed for it. Millions of people are every week misled by such stuff, and it is high time that respectable papers ceased to be parties to such misleading advertisements.—Ph.C. (151/54).

With reference to the remarks in the C. & D., December 7, index folio 856, under this heading, it may be mentioned that coincidently a great discussion has been proceeding

in the German pharmaceutical Press regarding the sale of specialities advertised in a veiled manner in the public Press. Many pharmacists urge that the sale of such preparations should be refused, and the apotheker should not demean himself by acting as the go-between for such articles. In fact, in one case, the pharmacists of the Swiss town of St. Gall, upon the appearance of the first advertisement of a preparation in this form, agreed not to handle the article, and published an explanation of their attitude in the local papers. In this connection it is interesting to note that one pharmacist, in drawing attention to the ever-increasing prescribing of special preparations in original packages, remarks that there is little difference in supplying an article of this kind if demanded by the public, and in handing over so many "original" tubes of somebody's tablets or the like. Doctors, he states, have indeed forgotten the art of prescribing, and it is really only the quacks who still write out prescriptions. "Primum vivere, deinde philosophari" is his motto.—*Apotheker* (192/6).

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 450, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty.

Calino (147/11).—As you have not furnished the information we desired, your query cannot be replied to.

Remijia (160/63).—Potassium bichromate is not a scheduled poison. See *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, p. 211.

L. (148/69).—Thanks for the cutting. A good deal of such nonsense has been written on medical benefit subjects.

D. W. (51/27).—Read the paragraph "Medicines," p. 227 of the *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, where the sale of feeding-bottles during closing hours is dealt with.

Southend (152/39) asks what licence is required to sell a duty-stamped ointment in public markets? [Such preparations cannot be sold in market-places as the licence is only issued in respect to premises.]

Rolling Eye (156/30).—(1) See *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, p. 457, for the Insurance payments on account of the employé. (2) An insured person who is a deposit contributor may become a member of a Friendly Society by transfer.

Arkw ard (161/45).—A chemist licensed to sell wines may re-label Panopepton, Winearnis, or any other medicated wines supplied to a physician's prescription, provided that the quantity sold at one time is not less than a pint.

W. J. M. (147/44).—We do not undertake searches of the Trade-marks Register in order to ascertain whether a mark is registered or not. The charge made for searching the registers is 1s. per quarter of an hour employed in the search.

Iron Pills (156/64).—We see no reason why you should not return the pills to the makers if they want them, and agree to replace them by others strictly B.P. Is the analyst's point that the coating on the pills is foreign matter? If so, that is new. A public analyst is quite in order in reporting the presence in the mass of matter foreign to the B.P. instructions.

Telephone (38/14) has an apprentice who receives weekly wages, and in accordance with the Act he has been stamping the Insurance card, and now wishes to know if the apprentice can take advantage of the exemption provided for those dependent upon their parents. [The apprentice can obtain exemption on application to the Commissioners, but this does not relieve the employer of his payments.]

J. W. (161/70).—There is no provision in the Insurance Act or in the Regulations under which an insured person in a rural district more than a mile from a chemist can demand that the chemist shall do his dispensing. If such a person objects to take the doctor's medicine, and the doctor is willing to write him a prescription, he may get the prescription dispensed at his own expense by a chemist.

Scribe (161/36).—The tariff of charges for dispensing prepared by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee is only being sent to persons, firms, and companies that carry on business in accordance with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 3, in which conditions you are apparently not included. All that you can do is to get on the panel for the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances other than those covered by the above section.

Provincial (153/1) submits a label bearing a reference to the published formula, also a trade-mark, and asks if the use of the trade-mark takes the preparation out of the

exemption. [We gather that the trade-mark is one that is not specially appropriated to the preparation, but is used in connection with all the products of the business, whether medicines or not. The use of such trade-marks is not considered by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to constitute a claim to proprietary rights.]

C. D. S. (45/19) asks if he may keep his shop open for the sale of perfumes after 1 P.M. on the Wednesday before and after Christmas, providing the shop is closed at one o'clock on December 25. [No. The condition applying to Christmas is contained in Section 4, Sub-section 5, of the Shops Act (*C. & D. Diary*, 1913, p. 223)—namely, that the shop may be kept open all day on the half-holiday preceding or immediately succeeding Christmas Day if the shop is closed all day on Christmas Day.]

Zenith (144/61).—(1) Seeing that your indentures are amissing, what you ought to do is to get a declaration from the solicitors who drew them up for your father, and submit them with evidence of your registration as an apprentice, and a statement of the facts to the Secretary, Customs and Excise, London, E.C., asking permission to sell known, admitted, and approved remedies. Such permission should be obtained by persons who are not registered chemists, but who believe themselves to be exempt. (2) Entire drugs, such as phenazone, are not dutiable, although proprietary right is claimed in respect to them.

Frank (142/39) asks if it is legal for him, a qualified chemist, to enter into partnership with another person (unqualified)—say Smith—in order to trade as Frank & Smith, Dispensing and Qualified Chemists. [The partnership is not forbidden by law, but it would be an offence on the part of Smith under the Pharmacy Act to assume the title "Chemist," as would be done in the above trade description. Limited partnerships in the case of old-established businesses in which the title is used have not been interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Society, and such a limited partnership in the case of Frank & Co., Dispensing Chemists, would be legal so far as Smith is concerned, but he would not in accordance with the terms of the partnership be able to participate in the conducting of the business.]

A. B. C. (161/52) asks what is the position of a qualified chemist with three branches managed by unqualified assistants. Will those assistants be allowed to dispense medicines under the Insurance Act? If the qualified chemist visits the branches for a short time once or twice a day, would the dispensing under such conditions be regarded as under the direct supervision of a qualified man? [Such branches are not carried on in accordance with 31 & 32 Vict., c. 121, 8 Edw. 7, c. 55, mentioned in the Insurance Act, Section 5, as they are premises in which the business is not *bona fide* conducted by the owner or some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, which is a condition precedent to being placed on the dispensing panel. The assistants may only dispense under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, and a look in once or twice a day does not meet that requirement.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

M. M. A. (Beirut) (147/33).—DISPENSING AMPOULES.—There is no book published dealing solely with the manufacture of ampoules, but the subject forms a chapter in the newest edition of "The Art of Dispensing" (Office of *C. & D.*, 6s.). An exhaustive paper on the dispensing of ampoules by Dr. Pégurier, of Nice, was published in the *C. & D.* Winter Number, 1909.

J. W. H. (146/29).—PAINT ON BACK OF MIRRORS.—This is the ordinary red paint with iron oxide basis, and is employed as a protective from damp.

E. R. (133/2).—COPYING-PAD.—A formula for the ordinary variety was given in the *C. & D.*, August 19, 1911, index folio 334, and one for the non-gelatinous variety in the *C. & D.*, February 10, 1912, index folio 242.

J. V. L. K. (137/4).—(1) BOOKS ON ENTOMOLOGY.—Kirby's "Elementary Text-book on Entomology" (Sonnenschein,

10s. 6d.); Packard's "Text-book of Entomology" (Macmillan, 18s.). (2) BOOKS ON TROPICAL DISEASES.—Brooke's "Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, and Parasitology" (C. Griffin, 12s. 6d.); Castellani and Chalmers' "Manual of Tropical Medicine" (Baillière, 21s.). There are also numerous works on special diseases of tropical countries—*e.g.*, sleeping sickness and malaria—the titles of which we could supply if desired. (3) BOOKS ON ANTITOXINS AND VACCINES.—Hewlett's "Serum and Vaccine Therapy" (Churchill, 7s. 6d.); Allen's "Vaccine Therapy: Its Theory and Practice" (Lewis, 7s. 6d.).

Air (115/25).—CLIMATE FOR PATIENT WITH BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—The climates recommended are: South Africa, Algiers, Australia, East and West Riviera, Upper Egypt, Southern California, and the English South Coast from Dover to Penzance. More information on the subject may be obtained from De Courcy Ward's "Climate" (Murray, 6s.), or the article on climate in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (Longmans, 21s.).

Prosit (147/15).—(1) IMITATION BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR.—The following is translated from Dieterich's "Pharmazeutisches Manual," and makes, we have been told, an excellent product:

Benedictine Essence.

Cardamom-seeds,	myrrh,	and
mace	... ..	of each gr. xv.
Galangal-root,	ginger,	and
orange-peel	... ..	of each 3iiss.
Extract of aloes	... ..	3j.
Rectified spirit	... ..	3vj.
Water	... ..	3iiss.

Macerate for a week, press, and filter. To the filtrate add

Caramel	... ..	5j. 3ij.
Spirit of nitrous ether	... ..	3vij.
Solution of ammonia	... ..	mxy.
Vanillin sugar	... ..	gr. xv.
Liquorice-juice	... ..	3v.
Acetic ether	... ..	5j.
Coumarin	... ..	gr. iss.
Oils of lemon and bitter orange	of each	3j.
Oil of anise	... ..	gtt. xy.
Oil of bitter almonds	... ..	gtt. xij.
Oil of galangal	... ..	mxxx.
Oil of sassafras	... ..	gtt. vij.
Oil of hyssop	... ..	gtt. iv.
Oil of hops	... ..	gtt. ij.
Oil of wormwood	... ..	mXL.
Oil of ginger	... ..	mxy.
Oil of cascarailla	... ..	gtt. xv.
Oil of millefol	... ..	gtt. x.
Oil of angelica	... ..	gtt. vj.
Oil of cardamoms	... ..	gtt. ij.
Oils of juniper and rosemary	of each	gtt. j.

Bring up the volume to 17½ oz. by the addition of rectified spirit. The essence should be matured for two years before being used for the following

Liqueur.

Benedictine essence	... ..	5j.
Rectified spirit	... ..	3xxiv.
Sugar	... ..	3xxij.
Water	... ..	3xx.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, and to the syrup add the essence, previously mixed with the spirit.

(2) CRÈME DE MENTHE.—The following is from the same source:

English peppermint oil	... ..	mxxxv.
Oil of spearmint	... ..	gtt. v.
Otto of rose	... ..	gtt. v.
Oil of wormwood	... ..	gtt. ij.
Oil of bitter almonds	... ..	gtt. ij.
Spirit of nitrous ether	... ..	3v. mXL.
Rectified spirit	... ..	Ovij. 3xvij.

Mix, and add

Sugar	... ..	lb. vj. 3v.
Water	... ..	Ovij.

F. A. H. (159/70).—The case which you mention is one for an expert surgeon. It requires deep injections, passed through a catheter, and possibly dilatation by means of a bougie.

J. P. (158/34).—We have no information in regard to the company and treatment referred to in your note. We prefer that our space should not be occupied by discussion on the qualifications or otherwise of such subjects.

Ph.C. (47/3) asks us how many accidents have happened in the past five or six years through DOCTORS DISPENSING THEIR OWN MEDICINES. [We can only deal with cases which have become public through Coroners' inquiries. The following have been reported in the *C. & D.*: (1) April 18, 1908, index folio 532. Strychnine solution given for chloroform water. (2) December 19, 1908, index folio 928. A lady doctor in New South Wales gave extract of nux vomica in place of the tincture. (3) January 8, 1910, index folio 35. Solution of strychnine given for chloroform-water. In this case (see *C. & D.*, June 4, 1910, index folio 837) damages of 214l. were recovered from the doctor. (4) October 22, 1910, index folio 629. A doctor was held responsible for a strychnine fatality. (5) October 7, 1911, index folio 521. Owing to strychnine and chloral bottles being similar, strychnine was dispensed in place of chloral, with fatal results.]

C. P. (132/37).—PICRIC ACID FOR WORMS IN ANIMALS.—The dose of picric acid for worms in lambs is gr. iss.-iiis.; sheep take from gr. x.-xv. Potassium picrate is administered to lambs in doses of gr. viij.-xv. per diem. Young pigs take gr. iiss.-viii. in gruel or bolus form. The administration of picric acid and its salts should be followed by a cathartic.

J. E. C. (141/32).—FARCY POWDER.—We cannot undertake the analysis of your sample. The following powder from "Veterinary Counter Practice" is a good alterative in cases of suspected farey:

Cupri sulph.	... ..	... ..	3j.
Antim. tart.	... ..	... ..	3ss.
Pulg. helicb. alb.	... ..	... ..	gr. x.
Potass. nit.	... ..	... ..	3ij.
Lini cont.	... ..	... ..	3iv.

Omni nocte.

Sugar (119/19).—Before your letter and sample of "laxative sugar" reached us the sample had disappeared through a hole in the package. We could not, however, undertake to imitate the "laxative sugar," as you state that it is a proprietary article, and it is not fair to the discoverer of the method of medicating sugar to try to rob him of his reward.

Tolut (138/33).—PHARMACEUTICAL CALCULATIONS such as those to which you refer are dealt with, at least in part, in Caspary's "Treatise on Pharmacy" (Kempton, 21s.). Oldberg's "Pharmaceutical and Chemical Calculations," a book published in Chicago, deals with the subject exhaustively.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1862.

United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

On November 19 a meeting, which was well attended, was held in the barristers' room at the Town Hall, Leeds, to hear from Mr. Cyrus Buott an exposition of the principles and objects of the "United Society of Chemists and Druggists," the proceedings of which were inaugurated in London on January 23, 1861. Mr. George Reinhardt took the chair, and said, though he had retired from business, he was glad at any time to be of service to the trade if he had the opportunity. Mr. Buott [having addressed the meeting] moved a resolution approving of the principles of the Society, and forming the meeting into a district Association.—In reply to Mr. Williamson, Mr. Buott said this Society was not inimical to the Pharmacists, but it proposed to carry out measures which they had declined to carry into effect. He also said the Pharmaceutical Society had refused to open their doors to the admission of the trade generally. Mr. Williamson said he knew that in the Pharmaceutical Society there was the greatest disposition to open the doors to all who should be admitted. Mr. Yewdall seconded Mr. Buott's motion. Mr. Reynolds said the Pharmaceutical Society spent 3,000/- a year upon education and in the discharge of its central functions; and he believed it had done a great deal of good. He admitted that that Society was open to many charges of indifference, but if such meetings as this succeeded in stirring it up to more energetic action, he thought they would have accomplished their great end, and he thought there should be an amalgamation of the two societies. After much conversation *pro* and *con*, the first resolution was carried. Mr. Reinhardt was then unanimously appointed President of the new district Association, Mr. Yewdall the Secretary, and the following gentlemen the Committee: Messrs. Hirst, Horsfield, Mills, Pickles, Rushworth, Stead, Aldridge, Bowman, Whiting, Williamson, and Reynolds (the last-named gentleman repeatedly saying, however, that he must decline to serve in that capacity).

DECEMBER 21, 1912

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
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BY

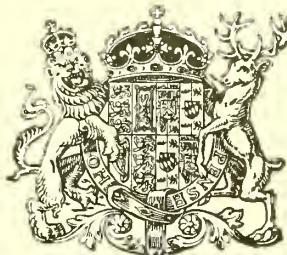
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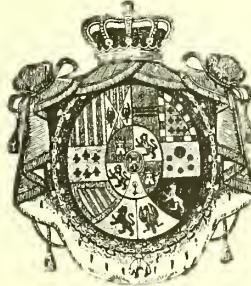
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Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward.
Horner & Sons.
Huskisson, H. O., & Co.
Innian's Stores (of Edinburgh).
Ismay, John, & Sons.
Loftthouse & Saltmer.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.
Raines, Clark & Co.
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Silversides, R. B. G.
Southall Bros. & Barclay.
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Wyleys (Lim.).

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Carter, Carter & Kilham, Boston.
Finlay & Branswig, New Orleans.
Langley & Michaels, San Francisco.
Lehn & Fink, New York.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Muth Brothers & Co., Baltimore.
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Bicarbonate of Soda. **This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.** It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda. This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda ; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade ; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali. **58 Degrees.** A dry, white powder : dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda ; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

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We send you at our expense the Little Phistol Book and Free Sample.

A Postcard will bring them; write now; get relief to your pain.

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GENUINE ICHTHYOL, as it has been studied and is wanted by the Medical Profession and supplied all the time to the Trade, is delivered by us in tins and bottles under our special label with our name, and can be obtained in original packing from any wholesale druggist in the U.K. The use of our Registered Trade Marks—"ICHTHYOL" and "ICHTHYOLATE" for any other product means deception and dishonesty, and will entail their penalties.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion reflects credit on the seller and gives satisfaction to the buyer. It bears a good protected profit, yet is advertised all over the United Kingdom.

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It sells quickly on sight—involving little trouble and no losses. It is one of the few advertised products, costly to manufacture, that yields fair remuneration to the retailer. Therefore, to sell SCOTT'S not only pays, but encourages the principles of fair trade and good protected profits.



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PROTECTED PROFIT. QUICK
SALES—NO BAD STOCK.
REPEAT ORDERS AND
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Never was SCOTT'S Emulsion more widely advertised than at the present moment. The opportunity, to secure a fair share of the season's demand for this preparation, is one that few enterprising pharmacists can afford to neglect.

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APONAL "ZIMMER'S," HYPNOTIC, in powder and 15-grain tablets.

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**Aristochin, Bromvalidol Tablets, Dymal, Eunatrol, Eustenin,
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The Sovereign natural Remedy in all cases of Constitutional Disorders like

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DIABETES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and ALL GOUTY AILMENTS.**

Analysed and recommended by world-famed scientists such as FRESENIUS, LIEBIG, KUSSMAUL, SCHEERER, &c., and for years proved and certified by clinical experiences made in the most sceptical manner by medical men of unquestionable authority. These Tablets are made from the Natural Salts obtained from the famous Karl-Spring at Bad Mergentheim (South Germany), :: :: :: without any addition of sugar or other chemical ingredients. :: :: ::

To Retail at 1/- per Tube of 25 Tablets. — — —

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Quinine Salts, Glycerophosphates,
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GLYCRRHIZINE, PROTEINATE OF SILVER,
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SPECIFIQUE BEJEAN, THYROIDINE.

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NOTICE. MILK EMULSION.

THE name "Milk Emulsion" is our Trade Mark for an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and designates specifically that it is our preparation. Our Emulsion is known in commerce as "Milk Emulsion," and when "Milk Emulsion" is ordered, people expect to receive FAULDING'S MILK EMULSION. We hereby give notice that no other persons can use the same name on their labels, wrappers or advertisements without infringing our legal rights.

"Milk Emulsion" is sold in Bottles only, Wholesale, by—

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Atropine	Creosote (Beechwood)
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Guaiacol Carbonate	Phenolphthalein
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The makers of the well-known brands of Pure Block Juices "V.B." and "B.X.," who are the largest manufacturers of Liquorice in the World, beg to notify the Trade that they now manufacture a high-class **PURE STICK JUICE** which they have placed on the market under their registered brand "**APOLLO.**"

The same guarantee of absolute Purity, which for the past sixty years has been given with their Block Juices, equally applies to their new stick "**APOLLO.**"

Can be obtained of all the leading wholesale Houses.

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The Only Largely Advertised Chewing Gum in England is

RETAILS

2½d.

PER PACKET



RETAILS

2½d.

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You will find **WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT** Pepsin Gum a most profitable side line. In our advertising we are telling the public what **WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT** really is; expounding its benefit to the teeth and digestion, its soothing action upon the nerves, &c. Also we are telling exactly what it is made of—which has never been done for Chewing Gum before.

Costs You 2/3d. per Box.

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Stocked by Butler & Crisp; Sangers; May, Roberts; John Thompson, and all wholesalers.

WRIGLEY'S, LTD.
164 Piccadilly, London, W.

Sells Quickly at 4/2d.



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WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this Paper on Terms as below.

- **Acid. Acet.** Glacial, 99%, Carboys, 160 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 12 6-lb. bots. @ 7d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- **Acetyl-Salicyl.**, 56 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
- Benz, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
- Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 29/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 29/- cwt.; levigd. 3/- cwt. or 1d. lb. extra.
- Carbol. Xtsl., 39/40, 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 10 lbs. Tins, @ 8/4 each; 36 lbs. Bots. @ 11d. lb.; Single Bots. @ 1/1 lb.; Detached Cryst. 10 lb. Tins @ 10/8 each; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.; Crude Black, 45 gall. casks @ 1/- gall.; 5 gall. drums @ 1/4 gall.; 1 gall. tins @ 1/6 each.
- Salicyl. pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
- Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1885, 1 cwt. @ 1/02 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/12 lb.; parv. 1d. lb. extra.
- Ammon. Brom.**, P.B., 1 cwt. @ 2/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/24d. lb.
- Ammon. Carb.** lump, 3 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.
- Bismuth.** P.B. Carb., 7 lbs. @ 8/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 9/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb., subnit., 1/- lb. less.
- Cocaine** Hydrochlor, B.P. 25 ozs. @ 7/5 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7/11 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/6 oz.
- Codeina, 11 oz. @ 18/- oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 14/10 oz.; Hydrochlor or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 16/1 oz.
- Cream Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 88/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- **Dec Aloë Co. Conc.** 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb. Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- Cinchona (Rubræ) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
- Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
- Ferri Ammon.** Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
- Ferri et Quininæ Cit. P.B., 500 ozs. @ 4½d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 4½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 4½d. oz.
- Glycerin.** Opt. DD., 1260 I.P.B., 1 cwt. @ 97/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 98/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- Ichthyol Ammon., 3 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.
- Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- Calumba Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Caryoph., Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Cascaria Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- Cinchonæ Acid., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- Gentianæ Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- Rosa Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- Insect Powder, Opt. English grd., closed flowers, 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; English Ground, ½ closed flowers, 4d. lb. less; Foreign Ground, 1 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Lin. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1½ lb. [1/8 lb.]
- Lin. Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Lin. Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Lin. Tereb. Acet., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Linseed, c. Oil. Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 19/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 20/6 cwt.
- **Liq. Ammonii Acetatis** Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.
- **Liq. Ammon. Aromat.** 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- Bismuth, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- Copaiba Bucha et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
- Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Ferri Iod. p.s., 1-7, 1 lb. @ 6/9 lb.
- Ferri Perchlor. Forti, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
- Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Hamamelidis, B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb. [lb.]
- Hypophosph. Co. p.s., B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/4
- Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5½ lb.
- Morphinæ Acet. on Hydrochlor, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
- Opii Sed., 5 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.
- Plumbi Subacet., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 2½d. lb.
- Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- Rhædælos pro syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
- Rhei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
- Sennæ Dulc. 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- Strychninæ Hyd. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Tolut pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- Trinitriini B.P., 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.

- Soda Salicyl. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; phys. pur., 28 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
- *Syr. Aurant. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
- * " Easton, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/0½ lb.
- * " Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/3½ lb.
- * " Ferri Phosphat. Co., 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
- * " Hypophosph. Co., B.P.C., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
- * " Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- * " Rhamni, 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
- * " Rhei P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- * " Scillas P.B., 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- * " Sennæ P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
- * " Tolut. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

- Tinct. Aurantii Recens, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; bond, 8½d.
- *Tinct. Belladon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; bond, 6½d.
- *Tinct. Benzoini Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; bond, 9d.
- *Tinct. Camph. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 6½d.
- *Tinct. Cantharidis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Capsici, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
- *Tinct. Card. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Catechu, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Chlorof. c. Morph., B.P., 1885, 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 1/5½ lb.
- *Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 1/0½ lb.
- *Tinct. Cinchon. Rub., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 10d. lb.
- *Tinct. Digitalis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Gelsem. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6½d.
- *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/11½ lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Hyoscyamill. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Iodi. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.; bond, 1/6 lb.; decolor 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; bond, 1/3½.
- *Tinct. Lavandula Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Myrræ, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 9½ lb.
- *Tinct. Nucis Vom., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
- *Tinct. Opii Amon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 2½ lb.
- *Tinct. Opii Aquos., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.
- *Tinct. Quinæ Amm., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 11d. lb.
- *Tinct. Rhæi Co., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
- *Tinct. Scillaæ, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 7½d.
- *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 1/3½ lb.
- *Tinct. Strophanth., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Valerianæ, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Zingib., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
- *Tinct. Zingib. Fortior. 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; bond, 10d. lb.
- Treacle (Black), Casks about 5½ gross @ 42/- per Cask; 24 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
- Turpentine (Best American), 1 gall. tins @ 3/3 each; Venice, Genuine, 40 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.

THE FOLLOWING ARE WORTH ATTENTION.

- Acid Acetylo-Salicylic**
- Bismuth**
- Cocaine**
- Morphia**
- Oil Eucalyptus**
- Oil Peppermint**
- Cod Liver Oil**
- Olive Oil**
- Oxymel**
- Scillaæ**

Naphthalene Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt. 56 lbs. @ 14/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16/- cwt.

- 0. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 5/5 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 5/7 lb.
- Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/8½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
- Ol. Geranii Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 27/- lb.; 8 1-oz. bots. @ 2/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.; 4 oz. ozs. @ 3/- lb.
- Ol. Juniperi Bacc., B.P., 4½ lb. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.; Ligne Exot., 1 cwt. @ 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- Ol. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 32/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 33/6 lb.; Hotchkiss original bots., 21 oz. each @ 16/- lb.; 6 bots. @ 15/6 lb.; 18 bots. @ 15/- lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 12/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 13/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/9 lb.
- Ol. Morrhuae, Nov. 1912, fines non-freezing, 25 gall. tin-lined barrels @ 70/- per barrel; 2-gall. tins @ 8/- each.
- Ol. Oliva P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. Barrels @ 4/10 gall.; 2-gall. tins @ 5/6 gall.
- Oxymel Scillaæ, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 31/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; *7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

- Ung. Acid. Boric, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
- Acid Carbol. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.
- Gallaæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.; c. Opio, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices: Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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Are you almost suffocated by that horrid, strangling cough and kept awake night after night? Don't suffer longer, but get Potter's Asthma Cure. Gives instant relief, and works wonders in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and other lung troubles. Best remedy for bronchitis of children. Contains no opiates, nor causes bad after-effects.



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7 lb. Tins 8½d. lb. nett.

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Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites

NOTICE—CAUTION

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted many to offer imitations of it for sale.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, Physicians are earnestly requested when prescribing the Syrup to write

"Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS".

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

(1)

EMETINE HYDROCHLORID. (Whiffen's). EMETINE HYDROBROMID. (Whiffen's).

For Hypodermic Injection.

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We have manufactured these preparations during the past fifteen years, and they may be obtained by ordering Whiffen's Brand, from all Chemists and Wholesale Drug Houses in the United Kingdom and Abroad.

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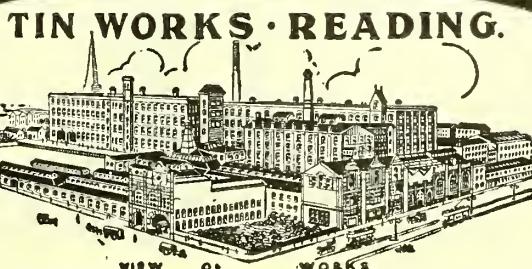
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- ¶ Are made in three degrees of stiffness to suit the ideas of customers.
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- ¶ Unlike the ordinary tooth-brush, the bristles do not come out.
- ¶ It is practically impossible to pull out the bristles from a "Koh-i-Noor" even by force.
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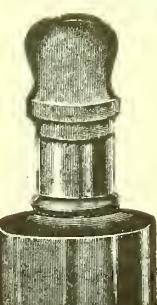
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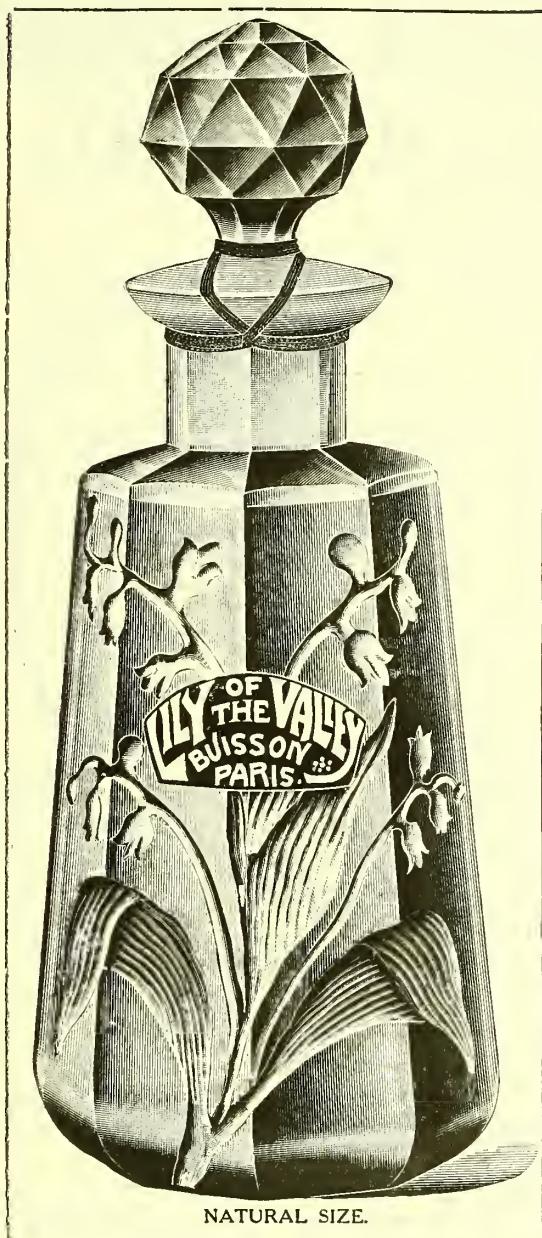
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The necessity of purchasing specially shaped bottles or bottles with specially shaped necks does not arise when you use 'Semreh' Bottle Caps. Consider the convenience and saving in using Caps which fit perfectly the bottles and stoppers you have in stock!



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CUT POLISHED BOTTLES
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Violet,
Rose,
AND
Lily of the Valley

60/- per dozen bottles.

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W. J. BUSH & CO., Ltd., Ash Grove,
HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.
And at MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, MOSCOW, and NEW YORK.

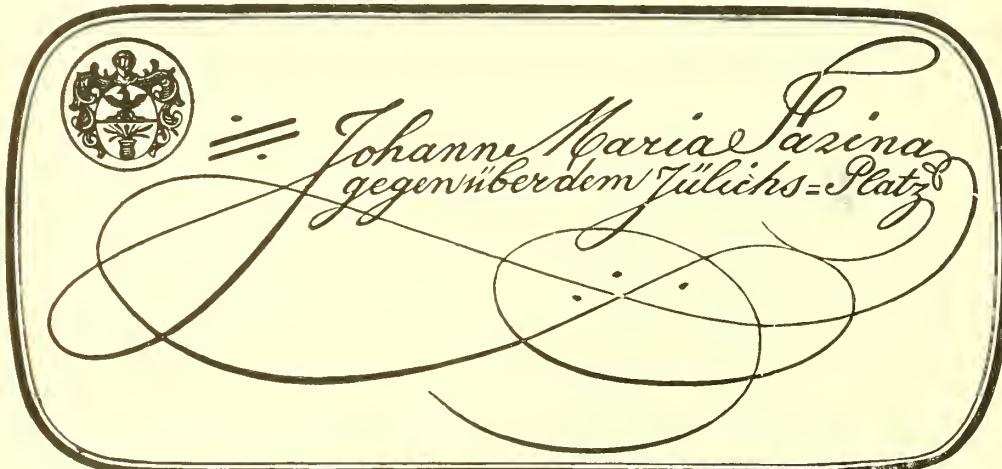
1709

OVER
200
YEARS

1912

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S-PLATZ, COLOGNE.

Established at Cologne A.D. 1709.



The above is an exact facsimile of my registered Label. Owing to the many close imitations of this, intending purchasers of Eau de Cologne should closely examine the label of every bottle, compare it with the one shown here, and note carefully **the address: Gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz, in addition to the name Johann Maria Farina.**

I would point out that I am the manufacturer of the "**Genuine**" Eau de Cologne, and **the only Firm that has continuously and uninterruptedly** produced Eau de Cologne from the receipt of the inventor since 1709. During this time—**over 200 years**—the business has been carried on at the same address, viz.: **Gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz**, by a direct descendant of the founder of my firm without a break.

These facts are sufficient to enable the public to properly value the incorrect statements put forward by various competitors and manufacturers of spurious imitations of my production.

(Signed) **JOHANN MARIA FARINA,**
Gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz,
COLOGNE, Germany.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland—

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
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Softens Hard Water.

Of all Chemists, Etc. Price 1s. per Bottle.

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LAKSHMI. A Perfect Skin Lotion.
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LAKSHMI CREAM. The Ideal Toilet Cream.
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One solution, nine shades.

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1/-	1/-	7/6	
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SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis.

Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz., 1/6 size, to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

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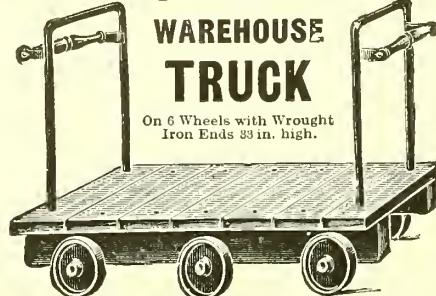
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WILL TURN IN ITS OWN LENGTH.

A MOST SERVICEABLE TRUCK FOR FACTORY USE.

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BED AND DOUCHE PAN

THE MOST COMFORTABLE
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(REGISTERED DESIGN.)**



Suitable for many purposes
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For BED-WARMERS.
For CARRIAGES.
For MOTOR CARS.
For INVALIDS, &c.

Customers can have their names,
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LOW PRICES. BIG DISCOUNT.
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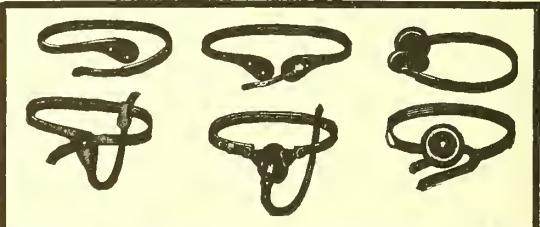
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BRITISH MADE
HOT-WATER BOTTLES.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.**



Also Special New
**LAMB'S WOOL AND PLUSH COVERS
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Illustrated Price List free.

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" " Special "Marone," with Customer's Name in Gold	" "	16/9 31/6
Correspondence invited.		26/- 43/-

Best Shipping Terms.

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SPECIAL LINE No. 1530.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

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A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

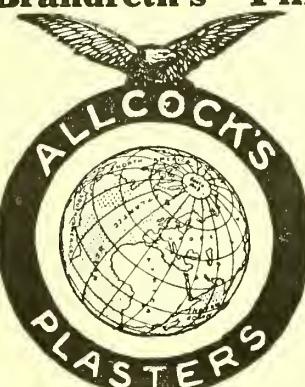
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Three
Reliables.*

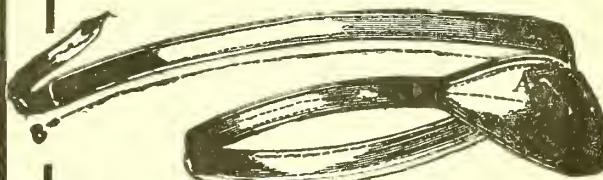
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Dyes Grey or Red Hair to genuine Blonde or Black. Perfectly harmless. Lasts many years.
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**INDEX and BUYERS' GUIDE**

See pages 5 to 9.

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1/6	1	1½	2 ounce. } Plain or
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The New Shape OVAL FRONTED BOTTLES.

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Non-Poisonous.

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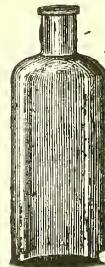
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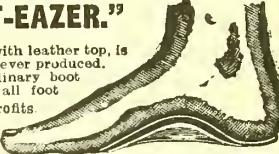
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ALL SIZES 1/3 per 1,000 Plain or Embossed

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NON-GREASY. DOES NOT STAIN. PREVENTS DANDRUFF.

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FARMER'S "BAITED" PHOSPHOR PASTE.Specially mixed, keeps well, sells well if you show it.
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ESTABLISHED 1751.

HIGH CLASS DISPENSING BOTTLES,
VIALS, POISONS, &c. GRAD. MEASURES,
RECESS AND GOLD LABELLED SHOP ROUNDS. **MEDICAL GLASS MANUFACTURERS,**
ROOTHERHAM, YORKS.

TO USERS and DEALERS in METH. SPIRIT and SPIRIT OF WINE.
FOR QUOTATIONS apply to

PRESTON'S LIVERPOOL DISTILLERY CO., LTD.

The Largest Makers in the Kingdom.
BANKHALL DISTILLERY, SANDHILLS, LIVERPOOL. Office: 4 India B'ngs, Water St., Liverpool.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.) Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
London Agent: JAMES STIRTON, 23 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

(Wholesale only.)

VITTEL
GRANDE SOURCE.

VOSGES,
FRANCE.

SOURCE SALÉE.

Vittel Spa has many
attractions for visitors.

Full particulars
on application.

The TABLE WATER for Arthritis,
Gout, and Kidney Troubles.

The TABLE WATER for Constipation,
Complaints of the Liver and Stomach,
Gall Stones, Glycosuria, &c.

10,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD ANNUALLY.

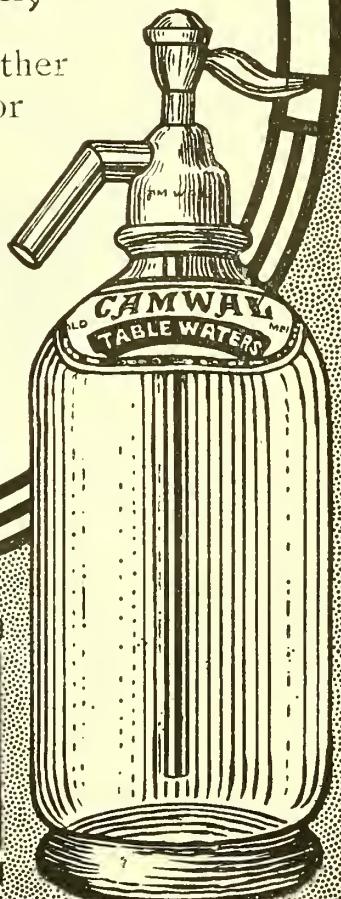
VITTEL, 12 Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

The Brand of High Reputation

Using · none
 but the most modern
 Hygienic Plant and the finest
 Chemicals, using the most efficient
 Filters known to Science, conducting
 all its processes in Sanitary and Well-
 equipped Premises, and studying the Uniformity
 as · well · as · the · Purity · of · its · products,

CAMWAL, Limited,

stands absolutely at the top; and whether required for the Sick-Room or for the Dining-Room, "CAMWAL" TABLE WATERS may be relied upon as meeting the most stringent requirements. They are high-class productions, manufactured under the vigilant control of qualified Chemists.



SAMPLES, LITERATURE, &c., FROM

"CAMWAL" Limited,

Head Office: 112 PEMBROKE STREET, N.
 LONDON, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM,
 BRISTOL, HARROGATE & MITCHAM.

D'r GUSTIN'S LITHINÉS

FOR HOME TREATMENT OF

**Rheumatism,
Gout-Gravel,
Uric acid**

and

**Liver, Kidneys,
Stomach diseases.**

TWELVE PACKETS make

12 quarts of MINERAL WATER for 1/-

Sold by all the best Chemists and Stores.
General Agents and Depot :
**H. AUTRAN Ltd., 4, George Lane, Eastcheap,
LONDON E.C.**
Price 1/2. Post free.

IMPORTANT.

The ever-increasing sale of Doctor Gustin's Lithinés all over the World has reached, during the past year, over

**SIXTY
MILLION
PACKETS.**

This continued and increasing demand proves its efficacy and makes it a household necessity.

All inquiries for the United Kingdom and Colonies to be made to :—

**H. AUTRAN, Ltd.,
4 George Lane,
Eastcheap, London, E.C.**

A POWERFUL NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

VISEM consists of milk casein and whey powder, with 3% of pure lecithin-ovo and 3% of glycerophosphate of soda. The casein used is made from milk produced on some of the finest pastures in the Kingdom, by a special process which yields a pleasant flavour, and retains the proteins in a soluble state. It is also rich in soluble organic phosphorus.

VISEM is made up in the form of tablets, which are eaten like biscuits. These tablets can be taken at any time and under any circumstances, and are obviously more convenient than preparations which have to be dissolved in hot water, milk, &c. It has an agreeable flavour which is distinctly superior to that of any other casein preparation.

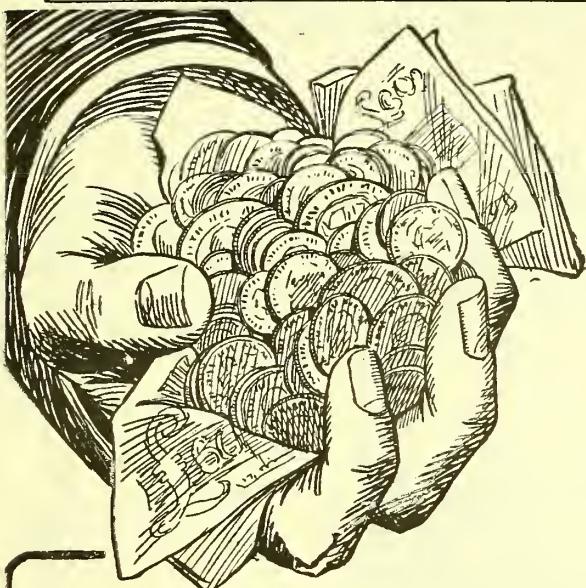
VISEM is being largely and effectively advertised in the great national newspapers.

VISEM is also extensively advertised in the medical journals and doctors are largely prescribing it.

Beautiful showcards and interesting literature will be supplied to the trade.

Price 13/6 per dozen boxes.
P.A.T.A. Minimum re-selling price 1/6 per box.

**APLIN & BARRETT, etc., LTD., Yeovil, Somerset,
and 33 Park Road, Battersea Park, London, S.W.**
(WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR ST. IVEL, LTD.)



profit

In addition to the gigantic advertising campaigns for Hall's Wine, Keystone Burgundy, Carvino and other lines—selling campaigns so far reaching in their effects that

traders can make a good living out of these alone—on protected profits—our Buyer's Brands are such sterling value that the public cannot spend their money to better advantage. You cannot really afford to ignore the value we offer—especially in these competitive times and with so many increased expenses.

QUICKER SALES

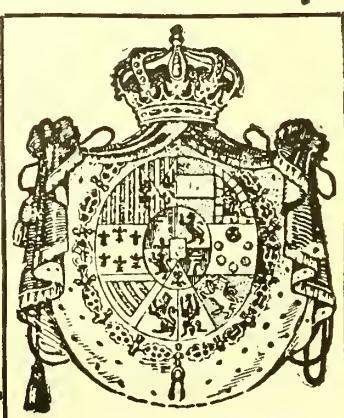
We will help you in every possible way by supplying the right kind of advertising, prepared by our special staff of experts in our own advertising department—men who know how to assist you to build up a business worthy of your trade and who have had a life's experience in salesmanship. No order is too small to receive our careful attention and no order too large to be faithfully carried out.

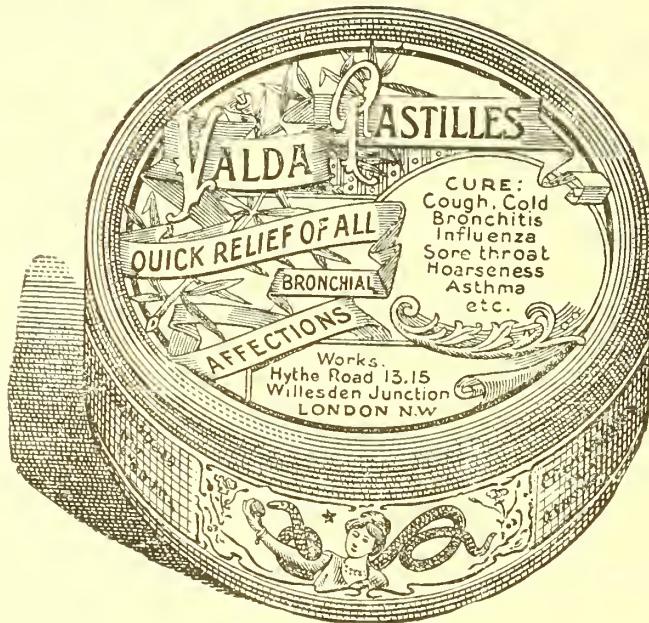
Ask for our "specials" list—look it through carefully and select what is most suited for your particular trade, and then send us your order. Make our "specials" your leading lines and you will find that they will help you to build up a most lucrative and permanent business.

By Special Appointment to—

His Majesty King Manuel of Portugal and T.M. the King and Queen of Spain. Purveyors to the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

STEPHEN SMITH & Co. Ltd., BOW, LONDON.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE ONLY





CHRISTMAS 1912.

In thanking Chemists for their support, during the past year, we take this opportunity of wishing one and all A Merry Xmas and Prosperity in the New Year.

VALDA PASTILLES,

Up-to-date Laboratories and Works,

**13 Hythe Road, Willesden Junction,
LONDON, N.W.**

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1912

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

A Slice of Luck

is the reward of all in the
Drug Trade who seek
their fortune by the aid
of The C&D. Supplement.

Hearty Christmas Greetings.

Dec. 1912

The Chemist & Druggist,
42, Cannon St., London, E.C.

Insure against loss

of profits, by periodical stocktaking, and an annual balance sheet. We are experts in valuation of stock and detail in Chemists' business, so with our help you can secure that confidence in your business which

means Prosperity and Happiness

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO.,
Valuations for Stocktaking.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss. Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,

GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS.
AGENCY.—We have always a large number of Buyers on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a Private Register for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

1.—LONDON, N.W.—Returns £1,250; Light Retail and Dispensing; 4,500 Prescriptions; established 50 years; price £800.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing; returns about £950; net profit £260; splendid position; good house; price £650; every investigation.

3.—SOUTH COAST.—Light Retail and Prescribing; fine position; good house; returns nearly £900; net profit £300; price £675; rent £40.

4.—DEVON (Coast).—Returns £1,200; net profit £350; price £980.

5.—SHEFFIELD.—Returns £700; net profit £240; price £400.

6.—PADDINGTON.—Returns £600; net profit £200; price £400.

7.—DURHAM COUNTY.—Returns £650; net profit £220; price £250.

8.—MANCHESTER.—Returns £360; net profit £100; price £150.

9.—FOR DISPOSAL, sound first-class Dispensing Business, situated in good-class town in the North-East of England; returns £1,500; net profit £500; solely in our hands for disposal.

10.—SURREY.—Returns £800; net profit £225; price £500.

11.—HULL.—Returns £745; net profit £250; price £450.

12.—LEEDS.—Returns £860; net profit £268; price £650.

13.—BIRMINGHAM.—Returns £500; net profit £160; price £250.

14.—MIDLANDS.—Light Retail, Oils, Colours, Drapers, etc.; returns over £3,000; well-fitted shop; splendid opportunity to the right man; price £1,200.

15.—CHESHIRE.—Returns £750; rent £26; net profit £230; valuation £500; good medium-class Retail.

PERSONAL

attention given to all Valuations and Stocktakings; 50 years' practical experience; write for terms.

PARSON C. BAKER

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

Telephone : No. 27 Victoria. MESSRS. MEGGESEN & CO.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Dispensing in Midland Health Resort; returns over £1,500, and net profit over £45; large shop and excellent house; rent £100; or can be purchased; price, valuation and agreed goodwill, or offer.

In centre of High Street, East Coast Pleasure Resort, owing to death of proprietor, old-established Business, neglected, will be Sold for value of stock and fixtures or first offer; rent only £38; undeniable opportunity to young man.

DEATH VACANCY.—Good Dispensing and Family trade; returning over £1,000, with good house; rent £75; price for early sale £550; in capital town, Midland County.

In same town as above, in leading thoroughfare, an old-established General Cash Retail, at good prices; vendor retiring; first-class opportunity for young business man; business can be indefinitely extended.

Valuations, Estimations, Examinations made in town or country on most moderate terms.

WANTED to purchase, Business returning from £2,000 to £5,000 per annum; cash waiting.

TOM TOM

Telegraphic Address:

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON.

Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers.
Businesses transferred privately.

45A MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

VALUATION OF
BUSINESSES.

TRANSFER OF
BUSINESSES.

EXPERT
STOCKTAKERS.

Messrs. BERDOE & FISH

are glad of this opportunity to present
their compliments & thanks to Pharmacists
all over the world, and to wish them

Prosperity and Happiness

in the forthcoming year.

XMAS 1912.

NEW YEAR 1913.

35 Jewry St., Fenchurch St., London, E.C.

(TEL. NO. : CENTRAL 1809.)

Read page 114 of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1913," and our list of businesses advertised in the weekly issues of "The C. & D." Supplement.

BUSINESSES for DISPOSAL

8s. 6d. for 50 words or less: 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

LETTERS in reply to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office, and will be forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

Trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

BOLTON.—For Disposal, a small Cash Business on main car route; owner compelled to sacrifice on account of severe illness; well stocked; rent £20; good living accommodation; would do well under qualified management; £150, or near offer, will purchase; bargain. J. R. Farnworth, 342 St. Helens Road, Bolton.

BRADFORD.—Well-fitted and well-stocked shop, in good position, main road; excellent opportunity for qualified Chemist; good position for Insurance Dispensing; doing steady trade under indifferent management; with smart man a good living will be assured; newly decorated house and shop throughout; rent £26 clear; price £100; purchaser will be assisted by Wholesale house if necessary; quick sale required. Apply, 54/16, Office of this Paper.

CARDIFF.—Light Retail and Photographic Branch Business for Sale (owing to death of proprietor), situated in a populous suburb; returns under management about £1,000; could be easily increased; good house and garden attached; stock and fixtures at valuation. Apply, "Trustees," c/o Messrs. Hicks & Co., 28 Duke Street, Cardiff.

DEVONSHIRE (good Market Town).—A Light Retail Business, making a net profit of about £200 out of a return of £700; low rent; capital house, bathroom; best position; stock and fixtures worth £450; price £500, or £50 and valuation; most exceptional in every respect; plenty of scope for increase. "Zox" (57/170), Office of this Paper.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Old-established Business in main street for Sale; owner retiring; good opening for better-class trade and Insurance Act Dispensing, also Optics and Photo, which have not been touched; shop well fitted, stock low; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, or near offer (about £200). Address, Bygott, Chemist, Huddersfield.

LONDON, S.W.—Drug Stores, well fitted and stocked; under management average turnover £8 per week; could be doubled easily under personal attention; cash price £160; grand chance for beginner. Apply, "Mint" (51/380), Office of this Paper.

LONDON Suburb. — Cash Retail, Prescribing Pharmacy, old established; exceptional opportunity for a business man with capital of £400; for immediate Sale; very good house; commanding shop, main road; rent £50; returns £60 per month; further details given by personal appointment; no agents. Apply, "Rhei" (51/38), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER. — Exceptional opportunity; prominent corner, main road; thickly populated neighbourhood in proximity of three theatres; smart Chemist's business, has done £20 under manager; could be made a little gold mine under personal supervision; turnover last 3 years £2,200. Apply, 54/30, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—In view of the Insurance Act, an exceptional opportunity occurs in a district having a growing population of 7,000 and no Pharmacist; business established 1855; owner going abroad; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £200; will sell or lease premises; every investigation allowed; no reasonable offer refused. 55/14, Office of this Paper.

NORTH KENT. — Unopposed, old-established Business; handsomely fitted Pharmacy and well stocked; good Dental and Optical connection; splendid premises; the business is very exceptional and unique; inquiries for interview solicited; no particulars through post. Apply, "Kent" (53/27), Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — Old-established Wholesale and Retail Business for immediate Disposal; situate next to Post Office in the market place of growing town of over 20,000 inhabitants; no reasonable offer refused. Henry Bradfield & Sons, 21 Victoria Street, Nottingham.

SOUTH CHINA.—Very old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business for Sale; old age sole cause of disposal; British subjects to be qualified Chemists and Germans must possess certificate of Government examination; capital required £1,000 and upwards. Apply to Bobers & Schrader, 13 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Splendid opportunity for young man; compact, well-organised Wholesale Sundries', etc., and Perfumery Business, with several well-known and valuable Proprietaries, to be Sold, as a going concern; present proprietor retiring through age; excellent connection in North England, Scotland, and Ireland; workable with small capital; price about £2,000. Apply, 54/18, Office of this Paper.

THAMES VALLEY.—Good-class Business for immediate Sale; established 80 years; same hands 18 years; well-stocked shop in busy thoroughfare; many valuable Proprietaries; large Dental, Photographic, and Optical connection; also Branch Business, which would be sold separately; death sole cause of disposal. Apply, "S.", 132 Kingston Road, Teddington.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed and in a charming locality, a good-class Light Country Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000; net profit £450; every proof given, and the strictest investigation courted; modern, well-fitted shop, and well stocked; price £650. Apply, "Ucal" (57/17), Office of this Paper.

YORK.—Genuine Business for Sale in thickly populated working-class neighbourhood; been in present hands over 13 years; owner retiring. "Pharmacist" (53/20), Office of this Paper.

DEATH Vacancy.—In large Midland town, a good-class Family and Dispensing Business, returning over £1,000; good house; rent £75; price £500. Death vacancy; on East Coast; central position in High Street; neglected; nice shop, not large; well fitted; excellent opportunity at very low price. "Adviser," 174 Victoria Street, S.W.

GENUINE Country Business for Sale, Midlands; Agricultural and Farming; good opening for Optics and Dentistry; turnover averages £500 yearly; large house and shop, on lease; rent £35; price £300 cash. Apply, 54/21, Office of this Paper.

LIIGHT Retail; not long established; making £3 net weekly profit on average weekly turnover of £11; good position; well fitted; splendid opening for Photographic Apparatus, Optics, and Dentistry; grand chance for beginner; owner retiring from the trade will accept valuation. 166/7, Office of this Paper.

PROFITABLE Light working and middle class Cash Business, 10 miles North London; returns under manager £700, formerly under principal much more, making net profit £300; low rent; lease; convenient house; to effect early sale valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted, approximately £300; no agents; good opportunity for man with small capital to save money. 39/8, Office of this Paper.

L£95 for Business in thickly populated Eastern Suburb; working-class profitable trade; low rent. Particulars from 57/6, Office of this Paper.

L£150. — Old-established Business in S.E. district: doing over £6 weekly with great regularity under unqualified manager; corner shop, with large, well-lighted windows; rent and taxes 18s., but 7s. could be let off; lease could be granted; stock good. 57/16, Office of this Paper.

L£300 will buy one of the best-stocked Retail Drug Stores in Lancashire, 3 miles from Oldham; established 18 years; first change; easy rent, £23 8s.; returns £16 to £20 a week, increasing; nicely fitted, genuine concern, in rising district; good reasons given for disposal. Apply, in first instance, "Lancashire" (51/19), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS FOR SALE IN EDINBURGH. THE Subscriber invites offers for the Goodwill, Stock, and Fittings of that Chemist's Business presently carried on by George Christie, Chemist and Druggist, 26 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh.

The rent of the premises is £44 per annum. For further particulars apply to Mr. Alex. Young, Solicitor, 9 Albany Street, Edinburgh, or the Subscriber, with either of whom offers should be lodged not later than Saturday, December 21, 1912.

THOMAS ANCrum, F.L.A.A.
1 North Street, Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

An elderly Chemist would be glad to hear of small Country Business within 20 miles of Birmingham; good old-fashioned house and garden in select neighbourhood preferred. Apply, 39/26, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Committee are willing to negotiate with persons desirous of undertaking the supply of Drugs and Appliances in the County pursuant to Section 15 (2) of the above-mentioned Act.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned.

EDMUND R. ABBOTT, Clerk to the Committee.

13 Victoria Street, Westminster, December 18, 1912.

WILLESDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Drugs and Druggists' Sundries to the Isolation Hospital, Dog Lane, Willesden, for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Printed forms of tender, with full particulars, can be obtained on application from the undersigned at the Municipal Offices, Dyne Road, Kilburn, on and after Monday next, December 16, 1912.

Tenderers will be required to quote the discount they are prepared to allow off the market monthly list of current prices.

Tenders, to be endorsed "Tender for Drugs, etc.,," must be delivered at the Offices of the Council before 4 o'clock on Tuesday, January 14, 1913.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

STANLEY W. BALL, Clerk of the Council.
Municipal Offices, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.,
December 13, 1912.

FOR SALE.

NOR immediate Disposal, Shop-rounds, Ointment Jars, Pill Machines, Ashton & Parsons' Farringdon Case, Shopfittings, Fixtures, Gums, Extracts, Dispensing-scales, Maw's fig. 1919, and the usual Chemist's Books of Formulae. Apply, S. Smith, Chemist, Truro.

TO LET.

WEST OF ENGLAND (Rising Seaside Resort).—Commanding Business premises in main thoroughfare to be Let; suit almost any trade; double-fronted; moderate rent. Full particulars of C. F. J. Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead.

AGENCIES.

INDIA, Ceylon, Egypt, and the Mediterranean.—Successful travelling Representative, already representing leading houses, is open for additional Agencies of repute and non-clashing interests; terms, share of expenses and commission; all principal business centres worked; Hospitals, Doctors, Chemists, and leading Stores; no Drug house need apply. "Temporibus" (135/28), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNER-DIRECTOR required, with £5,000, in a well-established and progressive Manufacturing business, London, showing substantial net profits; Debenture security for £4,000; the business is in a strong position, open to closest investigation, with large scope for development. Particulars from Arnold & Co., 76 Cannon Street, E.C.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted, to place a youth, age 17, in a Chemist's, Druggist's, and Drysalter's business; in the Midlands preferred. R. Knight, 306 Birchfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

WANTED, gentlemanly, well-educated youth as Apprentice in a high-class Dispensing business; thorough training; premium required. Collins, Chemist, Woodhall Spa.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

8s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

RESULTS

OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

LAST WEEK DEC 14 1912

NATURE OF ADVT REPIES

QUAL. MANAGER 42

(BRANCH) 28

QUAL. for wholesale 21

QUAL. MANAGER (LONDON) 19

UNQUAL. MANAGER 17

" " (MARRIED) 15



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

RETAIL.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex.—Wanted, a good Junior Assistant in first-class South Coast Pharmacy; quick and accurate Dispenser essential. F. Wimshurst, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

CARDIFF.—Manager required, December 31, for Light Retail and Photographic business; house provided for manager's use. Please send full particulars of references, age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to S. Hicks, 294 Newport Road, Cardiff.

CUMBERLAND.—Wanted immediately, an elderly qualified gentleman; outdoors; easy hours and duties light; or Lady Pharmacist; outdoors. Apply, stating salary required, to E. & S. Watson, Ltd., Cleator Moor.

KENSINGTON.—Wanted, a reliable outdoor Assistant, unqualified, about 23, of gentlemanly address; must be a good Dispenser, knowledge of Photography. Application (firstly by letter), stating age, height, salary required, and enclosing references and photo (returnable), 54/26, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL District.—Young Junior for good-class Cash Retail and Dispensing; easy hours. Gordon, Birkenhead.

LONDON, S.W.—Immediately, Assistant, about 24, chiefly for the Dispensing Counter; must be accustomed to best class of business and write a good hand. Apply, W. Ives, 115 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Required, after Christmas, Assistant, qualified or otherwise; must have had good experience in first-class business, well up in Dispensing and Counter work; indoors preferred, but not essential; knowledge of Photographic work. Apply, stating salary and usual particulars, Barnes & Marsh, 79 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a competent Assistant for a good-class Family and Dispensing business; outdoors; permanency; qualifications not essential, but must be a quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, to 57/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Messrs. Amoore & Co. require a smart qualified Assistant, about 24; indoors; accustomed to good-class Dispensing. Reply, with full particulars, to A. H. Brooks, 175 Sloane Street, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted, January 1. Apply, Jones & Co., 161 New Cross Gate, S.E.

LONDON, N.W.—January 1, qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing business. P. Davidson, Ph. Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

MANCHESTER District.—Experienced qualified Manager for Branch business; knowledge of Optics. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to "H. T.", c/o Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

NORTH WALES.—Required immediately, qualified Manager; outdoors; duties light; moderate terms. Apply, with particulars and salary required, to "T." (48/34), Office of this Paper.

NORTH WALES.—Middle of January, qualified Manager to develop neglected Branch situated in populous part of thriving town; only Chemist in the ward; small, comfortable house; house, gas, water, salary and commission; progressive terms to good man requiring permanency; Welsh not essential, but an advantage; must submit unexceptional references. "Codex," c/o Jno. Thompson, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool

ASISTANT, qualified, wanted at once for Mixed Retail and Dispensing business in Lancashire town; abstainer preferred; must have satisfactory references; state age, salary and experience; permanency. 41/24, Office of this Paper.

BALKWILL & CO. require the services of a qualified Assistant on January 1, 1913. Apply, with photo, stating full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary required, to 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

DISPENSING and Light Retail.—Wanted early in January, a conscientious, gentlemanly Assistant, with highest references as to character and ability; must have had Dispensing experience; comfortable home; reasonable hours. Please state age, height, and salary required, also names of referees, and enclose photo, to "Seaside" (55/23), Office of this Paper.

F. G. ACTON, Worcester, requires immediately a young unqualified Junior Assistant; outdoors; Scotchman preferred.

IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified Managing Assistant (married) required, to take charge of a small Retail business, with or without view to succession; must be steady and of sober habits and accustomed to working-class trade; good living accommodation. State age, salary, references, and when disengaged, to T. Dryden, Pharmacist, Landore, Swansea.

IMMEDIATELY.—Unqualified Branch Manager; age 30-35; experienced. "X. L. C. R." (55/16), Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER or Turnover for Country business in West of England; outdoors, but all meals provided in business hours; 10 Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; whole holiday monthly; weekly half-holiday Thursday, when breakfast and dinner only are provided. State salary required and send photo, "Achromatic" (55/24), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted almost immediately for good-class market town business in Yorkshire; outdoors; short hours; good Window-dresser and knowledge of Photography essential. State age and salary required, photo if possible (personal application preferred if convenient), to G. F. Hird, Chemist, Northallerton.

JUNIOR (indoors) early in January, used to Dispensing and Light Retail business; easy hours; suit one requiring time for study. State age, height, salary, etc., to W. Wade, 55 High Street, Sidcup, Kent.

JUNIOR or Improver; steady, obliging, reliable; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, photo (returned), Black, The Pharmacy, Tredegar, Mon.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20; must be accurate Dispenser and accustomed to good-class Retail; excellent opportunity for acquiring experience in Pharmacy and Optics; half-day and early evening weekly; light alternate Sunday duty. Photo and full particulars, salary required (indoors), Body, "Westwood," Britannia Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

JUNIOR wanted, about the middle of January, for small Health Resort; one with good Dispensing experience and well up in the ordinary routine of country business. Apply, giving full particulars (enclosing photo), stating salary required (indoors), to "Phenacetin" (54/37), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, about 22, required first week in January; Photography; outdoors. Full particulars in first letter to Green & Co., Chemists, Swindon.

LADY Dispenser possessing the Minor certificate required; comfortable permanency. State age, experience, salary required, and how soon at liberty, enclose photo if possible, 53/16, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, wanted early in January for good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business at Fareham; indoors preferred; must have good Dispensing experience and be thoroughly reliable. Apply, with references. photo, salary required, to Kirkman, New Milton, Hants.

QUALIFIED Assistant for Branch in Colliery district, early January; Welsh-speaking; abstainer; permanency; good references. State age, salary, enclose photo, to "Cymro" (55/29), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required early in January; outdoors; good Salesman and quick Dispenser; hours 8.30 to 8, Saturdays close at 9, Wednesdays 1 p.m.; fullest particulars in first letter, with photo; salary must be moderate. N. S. White, Earl Shilton, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

QUALIFIED Assistant, over 40 years of age preferred (outdoors), to assist an unqualified and capable young lady in a Chemist's Branch business for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Pharmacy Act and being put on the panel for the Insurance Act; a good Prescriber. Apply, stating salary and references, "Insurance" (164/37), Office of this Paper.

REliable Assistant, first-class Dispensing experience essential; age about 25; outdoors. Full particulars (and photo if possible) in first letter, stating salary required, Mr. G. Russell-Cox, Long & Co., 139 High Street, Guildford.

60/- a week; capable qualified Assistant; must be well up in Optics, Salesman, Stockkeeper, and Bookkeeper; a good place for a general all-round man. Apply, Evan Jones, Chemist, Llanelli.

SOON after Christmas, a qualified Assistant, of good appearance and address; must be good Counterman; preference given to qualified Optician; good recent references indispensable. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), enclose photo, Parson C. Baker, 174 Victoria Street, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, age about 25; accurate Dispenser and good Counterman; outdoors. C. S. Birt, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required, to take charge of Branch; must be married, a good Counterman, and be able to produce the highest references as to character; preference given to one who has been Dispensing for a Doctor during the last 3 or 4 years. 53/160, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, quick and obliging Counterman, good Window-dresser and Stockkeeper, for Mixed Country business. State height, age, salary, references, Mousley, Chemist, Redditch.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, about 24; must be good Dispenser, capable Counterman and Window-dresser; progressive position; half-day and early evening weekly; light alternate Sunday duty. Personal interview if possible, otherwise photo and full particulars, salary required (indoors), Body, "Westwood," Britannia Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted after Christmas; indoors; 3 kept. Apply, giving full particulars and enclosing photo, to Gregory & Wren, Chemists, Taunton.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted after Christmas; outdoors; capable; abstainer; with some London experience preferred. Apply, personally or with full particulars, to Hearle, 33 Liverpool Road, Islington, London, N.

WANTED, qualified Manager for Country Village business; house found. State salary and all particulars to H. Carlton, Horncastle, Lincs.

WANTED, elderly registered Chemist about three hours daily; suit retired one; outdoors; state salary required; also Lady Pharmacist. Apply, The Pharmacy, High Street, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.

WANTED at once, young qualified Assistant; also Junior; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, to D. Thomson & Co., 137 Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

WANTED, Assistant, immediately after Christmas, with Photographic and Agricultural experience. Give references, full particulars, salary, etc., Steward, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bridgnorth.

WANTED, a smart Junior (outdoors) for a good-class Family business; half-day once a week. Apply, with particulars as to salary required, age, and height, to H. Richards, Pharmacist, Blandford, Dorset.

WANTED at once, Manager, qualified, single, knowledge of Welsh, for Colliery business in South Wales. Apply, in first instance, to W. Brynawel, The Parade, Whitechurch, Cardiff.

WHOLESALE.

COLONIAL Traveller (Perfumery).—A first-class English firm requires a thoroughly capable gentleman to start on a trip to Australia and New Zealand early in 1913; none need apply who have not knowledge and experience in Perfumery trade. Applications, by letter only, with full particulars of experience, to "E. M. H.," Box 623, S. H. Benson, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, W.C.

A FIRM of London Wholesale Druggists require an experienced man (age about 25), with a view to Travelling; must be of good address and have a knowledge of French. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to "H." (54/11), Office of this Paper.

A LONDON firm specialising in Toilet and Perfumery Paiced Goods require Representatives for South Coast, Lancashire, and Scotland. "Oxford" (159/14), Office of this Paper.

CAPSULE Making.—Respectable girl wanted, used to making Gelatine Capsules. Apply any morning at 9.30, Bartlett Hooper, 56 Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E.

COUNTRY Representative, working West of England, South Coast, etc., wanted by Wholesale Sundries house; whole or part time. Particulars of existing connection and experience, in confidence, to "Epicarin" (166/5), Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC Manager required for large Cash Drug Stores in Belfast; must have modern and varied Cash Drug Store experience; liberal salary and commission to competent and suitable men; personal character must bear strictest investigation. Apply, by letter, to Messrs. John Courtney & Co., Accountants and Auditors, 61 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

FOREWOMAN wanted, to take charge of girls filling delicate glass Capsules; scrupulous overseer, capable of keeping control essential; 1 hour from London. State previous experience and wages expected, 54/38, Office of this Paper.

GOOD salary offered to Representatives who have established Perfumery connections; the following territories are open: Lancashire, South Wales, South Coast, Scotland, and London. Full particulars of experience will be treated in confidence, "Ambition" (159/140), Office of this Paper.

HIGH-CLASS Essence Manufacturers require educated Representative of good address, tact and energy, for Scotland and Ireland, to call on Mineral-water and Tobacco Manufacturers, Bakers and Confectioners; connection established, but a man with ability to increase this required. 49/3, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Pharmacist.—Required, a first-class man, good organiser, and accustomed to control and take charge of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Laboratory and possibly the Analytical Department in connection with some; the position offers an unusual opportunity to a qualified Pharmacist having had an extended Laboratory experience in the Manufacture of modern Pharmaceuticals as required by the up-to-date Pharmacist and Medical Profession. Applications, with full particulars, in confidence, to Burton Hedgkineon, Esq. (53/13), Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY Medicated Food.—Whole services of three first-class Agents required to introduce same; highest references: state ground covered; only those applicants well known to the trade on their respective grounds entertained; liberal terms to the right men. 163/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, age about 24, well educated and of good appearance and address, wanted by a London firm of Wholesale Druggists; the position, which is on the indoor staff, will be a progressive one and afford an exceptional opportunity for advancement to a man possessing energy and ability. Apply, in the first instance by letter, giving full particulars, such as age, previous experience, salary required, etc., etc., to 163/3, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES on salary and commission for Lancashire, Scotland, and South Coast required. Apply, giving full particulars, to Van Esen, James & Co., Ltd., 100 Bermondsey Street, London.

TRAVELLERS required to sell a special Toilet proposition with good advertising and selling scheme behind it; commission only. "Melyo" (159/104), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Druggists and Drapers require experienced Buyer and General Manager, age 35 to 40; previous experience in both Wholesale and Retail department essential; good salary and commission to first-class man. Apply, in strict confidence, "C. 11," c/o W. H. Smith & Son, Advertising Agents, Blackfriars, Manchester.

WHOLESALE Druggists' Town Counter.—Wanted, for South Africa, smart man to take charge of Wholesale Town Counter; unmarried; age about 30 years; salary £168 first year, £180 second year, £192 third year; outdoors; passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, "T. C.," 12 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN (Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of **6d.**

CAPE COLONY.—Junior qualified Assistant required for a Coast town good-class business, under 26 years of age; unmarried; salary (outdoors) £15 per month first year, £16 second, £17 third; 3 years' agreement; second-class passage. Apply, by letter only, "L.," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

TRANSVAAL.—Young qualified Assistant, unmarried, wanted for a high-class Pharmacy; must have had very best experience, preferably West End of London; salary £19 per month first year, £20 second, £21 third; outdoors; second saloon passage paid out; 3 years' agreement. Apply, by letter only, "V.," 73 Newlands Park, Sydenham, S.E.

TRANSVAAL (about 20 miles from Johannesburg).—Required, a qualified Assistant as Manager, with view to purchase. Further particulars on application to "S. A." Department, Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, 35-42 Charlotte Street, E.C.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., of Hong Kong and Treaty Ports of China, will have vacancies in the early part of next year for one or two qualified Assistants; they must have had first-class Dispensing experience and not be more than 27 years old, and not married; liberal terms for the right men. Address, "Export," 64 Crutched Friars, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant, good seller, is wanted at once; first-class references are necessary. Delaere, Brussels.

WANTED, Straits Settlements, Assistant, qualified, about 23 to 26, with good knowledge of Photography and Optics and good all-round experience; 4 years' agreement; salary £245, advancing to £335; free rooms and medical attendance; passage paid out and home. Apply, with full particulars, to Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate, London.

WHOLESALE Druggists' Town Counter.—Wanted, for South Africa, smart man to take charge of Wholesale Town Counter; unmarried; age about 30 years; salary £168 first year, £180 second year, £192 third year (outdoors); passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, "T. C.," 12 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

NO.T.—Replies can be addressed to this office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of **6d.**

[HOME] RETAIL.

ASSISTANT: shortly disengaged; tall, experienced; Extractor; good references; 30. "Abstainer," 27 Wilton Avenue, Southampton.

ASSISTANT; 40; married; smart Counterman and Window-dresser, Bookkeeper; moderate Dispensing experience; good references. "Oxon" (57/9), Office of this Paper.

AT once, Branch Manager or Assistant, unqualified; energetic; 17 years' experience. "Immediate," 3½ Salt Mill, Saltash.

CAPABLE, reliable; permanent town, Locum town or country; wide experience; good Prescriber and Dispenser; trustworthy references. Forster, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.

DENTAL Operator (expert Extractor) requires responsible position in or near London; proved abilities; Pharmaceutical training; wide experience; married. Write, Denny, c/o Judson, 4 Boulevard, High Road, Balham.

DISPENSER: qualified; 24; disengaged; outdoors; Hospital or Retail. "Pharmacist," Palle Eglwyswrw, Pem.

GENTLEMANLY Assistant would like to hear of vacancy after Christmas in busy London Pharmacy; thoroughly capable of taking charge; references will bear the strictest investigation; thoroughly experienced in all branches. 57/260, Office of this Paper.

HIGH-CLASS Dispenser, accurate, quick; average 80-100 daily; desires position with a firm of Physicians in London; personal references from medical men. 57/26, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER (21), just finished apprenticeship, desires situation in good-class Dispensing business. 53/15, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER, 22; tall; 4 years' experience; disengaged January 1. 55/28, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography; tall; large town preferred; disengaged. 55/11, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 18; 4 years' experience; free February 1. Robinson, Balil Street, Barnard Castle.

JUNIOR Assistant; 21; nearly 6 years' experience; passed Prelim. exam.; abstainer; good character and references. Fawke, 26 Liston Road, Clapham, S.W.

JUNIOR (19), 4½ years' experience, requires situation; Lancashire preferably; disengaged end of year. Parker, 52 Church Parade, Oakengates, Salop.

LADY, qualified, as Manageress or Assistant; excellent experience and testimonials; London. Apply, 53/25, Office of this Paper.

LOcum; qualified; disengaged; splendid varied experience. "Drugs," 22 Thorpebank Road, Shepherd's Bush.

LOcum; qualified; elderly; good references; disengaged. J. Green, 124 Russell Avenue, Wood Green, N.

LOcum or temporary; disengaged; qualified; 28. "Chemist," 67 Pennard Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

MANAGER; qualified; single; excellent references; permanency desired. "Pharmacist," 146 Berners Street, Leicester.

MANAGER, Senior, or Locum; Prescriber; married; disengaged. "Qualified," 11 Hungate, Lincoln.

MANAGER. Assistant; permanent or otherwise; experience all class. "Chemicus," 27 Portsmouth Street, C-on-M., Manchester.

NORTHERN COUNTIES. — Qualified, energetic, experienced Locum or Manager. Gray, Fernville Street, Sunderland.

PART-TIME Assistant; London and provincial experience; outdoors. "Aspirin," 115 Gloucester Road, South Kensington.

QUALIFIED Manager; London preferred; good disciplinarian; sound Chemist. "Radium" (53/14), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 25; Manager or responsible position; West-End experience; good appearance; disengaged; outdoors; London or district preferred. Gadsdon, Oakleigh Park, London, N.

QUALIFIED Manager; 27 years' experience; disengaged. Hanham, 24 Rochester Road, Southsea.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Senior; outdoors; good class. "L." 84 Huntley Street, W.C.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, F.S.M.C. (24), abstainer, seeks situation. "L." 144 Park Grove, Barnsley.

QUALIFIED (29), good experience, well recommended, tall, abstainer, married, requires permanency at once. "X." 10 Gilpin Terrace, Tong Road, Leeds.

QUALIFIED; Assistant or Branch Manager; 24; 5 ft. 8 in.; high-class Dispensing experience; Manchester district preferred. "M.P.S." 17 Ryecroft Road, Stretford.

QUALIFIED; aged 33; permanency. Long, 37 Somerville Road, New Cross Gate, S.E.

QUALIFIED, competent Manager; 38; married; outdoors or resident; disengaged. "W. E." 11 Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

QUALIFIED Manager; disengaged; permanency preferred; steady and reliable; abstainer; good all-round experience; excellent reference; Locum engagement entertained. 6 Windsor Road, Lowestoft.

QUALIFIED Manager or any position of trust; Retail, Wholesale, or Locum; first-class Dispensing and General experience; 39; married; highest references. "Taxi" (54/33), Office of his Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, with many years' first-class varied London experience, would like to hear of a post where his energies could be utilised; good organiser, well up in buying and selling Drugs, Perfumes, and also Photographic requisites; could introduce a unique line of Toilet Specialities which are already on the market and command a large and ready sale; personal interview preferred. Address, 57/15, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; thoroughly experienced; sober and trustworthy; reliable Dispenser; 36; first-class references. "Sophol" (54/15), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 25; high-class Dispensing and General experience; good references; Photography; disengaged. 55/28, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager; 35; married; 20 years' high-class experience; London preferred; abstainer; would take Locum duty. 54/40, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Swiss Chemist, Analytical and Pharmacy, speaking fluent English, French, and German, seeks engagement; now in Retail; West-End experience; knowledge of Photography; student for Minor; Part-time for preference. Mr. G. B., 63 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

QUALIFIED; 28; first-class experience; disengaged. "Chemist," 67 Pennard Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

RELEIF Manager, Locum, or Assistant; experienced; reliable; references. "Disengaged," 288 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

UNQUALIFIED; Senior or Branch; town or country; competent, energetic; 36; Prescriber, accurate Dispenser, Photography, Agricultural, good salesman, window-dresser; highest references; permanency; disengaged; thorough all-round experience. "Rhce," 37 Alma Street, Taunton, Somerset.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; City and Suburban experience; good Counterman, Dispenser, Prescriber; disengaged. G. L. Evans, Medical Hall, Cardigan.

UNQUALIFIED; 21; capable, energetic, trustworthy; Store, private, Dispensing, Optical, Branch; references. Apply, stating particulars and wages. 55/10, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; Assistant, Manager, or position of trust; Retail or Wholesale; smart; disengaged. 55/2, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; experienced; 27; Senior or Managing; disengaged February; married; undeniable references. "Energetics" (55/19), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED man, thoroughly experienced, desires position of trust; take entire charge absence of principal; outdoors; disengaged January. 54/23, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, experienced Assistant, fall, active (35), requires permanency; disengaged. "Veronal" (54/25), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; Locum or Part-time; London only. "Statim," 99 Wells Street, Camberwell, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED; reliable Assistant or suitable Branch; good Dispenser, Prescriber; moderate salary; outdoors. 57/3, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 10 years' all-round experience. Jamieson, 57 Blomfield Road, Maida Vale.

HOUSEKEEPER; Chemist's widow; middle-aged; very domesticated, economical, cheerful, and musical; now disengaged. "M. T." 99 Crouch Hill, N.

WHOLESALE.

Trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Qualified Chemist, with high-class Retail and Wholesale experience, seeks position as Traveller with good firm of Chemists. 56/40, Office of this Paper.

WET Room.—Six years' Chemical, Pill, and fine Drug, 9 years' head Wet Counter; industrious and adaptable; excellent references; reliable and methodical stockkeeper; neat writer (labels, etc.); desires change for prospects. "Pilulae" (50/38), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of **6d.**

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

CONTINENTAL.—Qualified Englishman desires Season engagement or permanency. J. P. de Buriatte, 67 Rue du Caire, Ostend, Belgium.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNELL, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—150 Aerators Preferred Ordinary, 18s. 7½d.; 35 Allenbury "B" Preference, 23s. 2½d.; 500 Baryta, 6s. 3d.; 100 Pears' Ordinary, 34s. 9d.; 100 R. Wheen Preference, 28s. 9d.; 200 Ilford Ordinary, 14s.; 500 Bryant & May's Ordinary, 19s. 10½d.; 50 New Transvaal Chemical Ordinary, 45s. 6d. e.d.

WANTED (subject).—200 Camwal Preference, 4s. 1½d. e.d.; 5 Debentures, £35 10s. each; £200 Idris Debentures, 58½.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

ON Sale, 2 £50 Shares in the Tredegar Hall Steamship Co., paying excellent dividends; latest balance sheets supplied. Write, "Tredegar" (165/19), Office of this Paper.

GET MORE MONEY

out of your window. I can double its selling power for a few shillings. No vulgar "booming" displays. A. W. Bromley, Chemist, Whetstone, Middlesex.

CHEMISTS' SHOPFITTINGS (second hand).—Ranges Mahogany Drawers, Bevelled Edged, Glass Labels, Cut-glass Knobs, Shelving, Lockers; Mahogany Dispensing-screens; Glass-fronted Counters; Piano-fronted Wall-case, Mirror Centre; Bent Front Counter-cases; Desks; complete Shop-rounds, Window Backs, Glass Shelves, etc.; extensive stock; give-away prices; high-class Fittings, bang up to date; Estimates. D. MATTHEWS & SON, 14 & 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

CHEMISTS' Shopfittings.—Window Enclosures, Showcases, Silent Salesmen, Dispensing Screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Glass-front Serving Counters, Drug Drawers, Counter Drawers, second-hand, shop-soiled, at unbeaten prices; you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. Send for free estimate, George Cook, The Working Shopfitter, 30 Buttesland Street, East Road (near Old Street Tube Station).

MCQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; works out gross and net profits, balance sheet, and income-tax return with guaranteed certainty; a work well known and considered indispensable by progressive Chemists (Tenth and improved Edition). Full particulars and testimonials, post free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E. Leicester.

CHEMISTS' SHOPFITTINGS, very cheap.—12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Serving Counter, £9; 6-ft. very handsome Dispensing-screen, Mirror Centre, and Sponge-case under, £13 10s.; 2 5-ft. Mahogany and Glass Wall-cases, £7 each; 6-ft. bent Plate-glass Counter-case, 90s.; Perfume-case and Desk, 55s.; quantity of other Fittings, Recess Bottles, Jars, etc. PHILIP JOSEPHS, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

IT WAS ON TUESDAY LAST

That a Lancashire Chemist said to me: "My returns every year since I started with you, three years ago, have increased £200—total increase £1,200." I can do like things for you. In above case 12½% of gross returns was spent in advertising my way. Get my free booklet, and read my Diary adverts. on pages 104 & 493. Write now and start 1913 right.

LIMITED COMPANY FORMATION

has been a great line with me for years, and my fees are half those of a solicitor or accountant. £500 Co. £8 8s., larger or smaller in proportion; £100 Co. £7 10s.; or £2,000 Co. £13 13s.

BERNARD SLACK, Business Doctor,
9 KING STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

THE REASON WHY

Pharmacists who join me stay 2, 3, 4 and 5 years is this: They are satisfied with my Business System. Up-to-date Ideas in Advertising, New Specialities, and Window Shows are my speciality. Start the New Year well, make a resolution to send for copy of my Booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," now. Post free Pharmacists only. Last week had to refuse two Pharmacists as I was engaged in their town.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

CHEMICAL balance, agate knives and planes, levelling screws and pendulum, in mahogany case; nearly new; cost £2 10s.; what offers? NEWTON, 53 High Street, Exeter.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

EASTMAN'S ¼ plate hand camera, with changing box combined, leather covered, takes 12 plates, rapid rect. lens by Beck, Gem shutter, T. B. & I., size when closed 5½ by 4 by 4; price 25s.; originally £3 13s. Full particulars, with specimen prints, J. C. LORD, Lewes. Also 21s. lantern, full size, oil lighting, practically new, 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2 20 cubic ft. oxygen and hydrogen cylinders; 2 Beard's O. & H. regulators; 1 Kershaw mixed jet; all in working order. DAVENPORT, Chemist, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED.

SPECIMENS for dental showcase. FLETCHER, Chemist, Ilkeston, NO. 2 Excelsior printing-press, in good condition. 53/35, Office of this Paper.

SMALL desk for dispensing counter, with label drawers preferred. 48/36, Office of this Paper.

WANTED at once, about 100 shop round bottles, plain or recess, capacity 10 to 20 oz. 44/37, Office of this Paper.

SHOP-ROUNDS, dispensing-screen, scales, counter, showcases, percolators, stove. "P.," 103 Westgate, Cleckheaton.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

SET of W. & N.M. bottles and jars, recess label preferred, at once; also any other Chemist's stock or apparatus. 53/12, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST wants second-hand fitting for flat wall, 11 ft. high, 10 wide, any depth, to face customers' side; also glazed case, 38 in. high, 4 in. deep, 15 ft. long; 9 ft. glazed-front counter; tall dispensing-screen. Prices, descriptions, or photos, letters only, PLEDGER, Brickwood Lodge, Tonbridge.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Saturday, December 28.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, London, W., at 3 P.M. Professor Sir James Dewar on "Alchemy."

THE CHEMISTS' BALL is to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, S.W., on January 15. Mr. Alan Francis, 22 to 30 Graham Street, London, N., is the Hon. Secretary.

THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY DINNER will be held in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on January 8, 1913. Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, has promised to take the chair.

THE CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

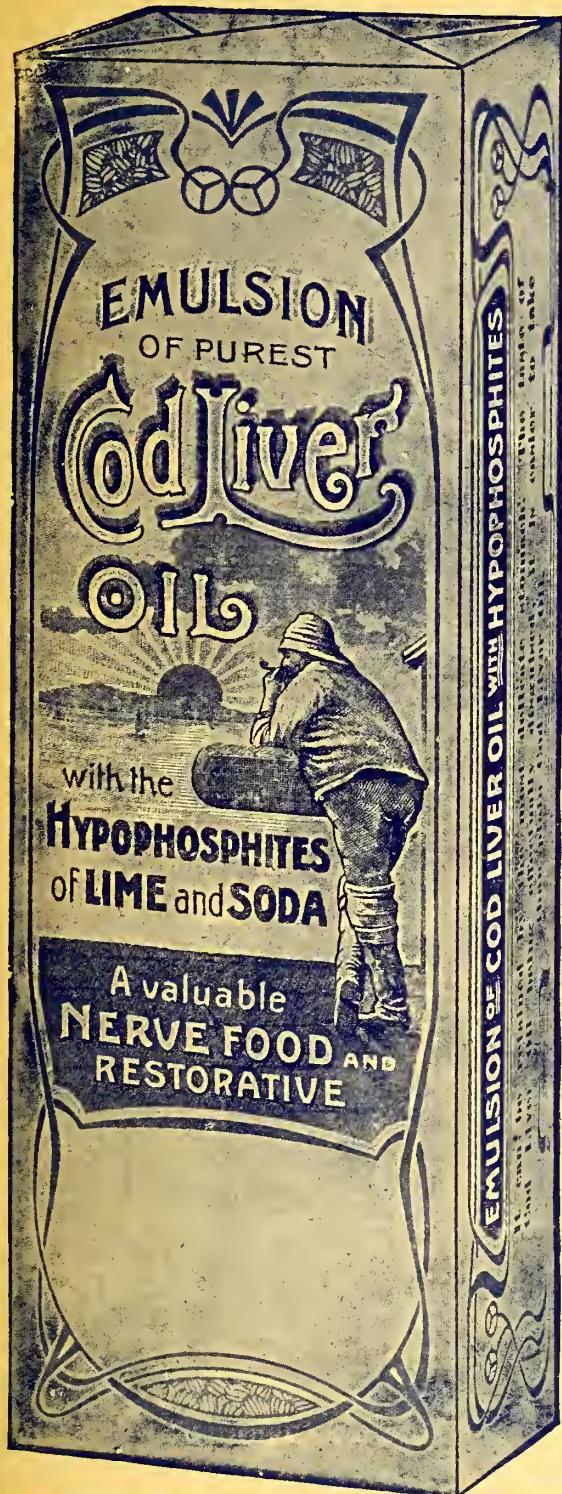
(Approved by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee.)

HONORARY SECTION.

Pharmacists in business, and others eligible and interested are invited to apply for enrolment as Honorary Life Members.

Particulars from:—

WILLIAM McCALLUM, C.A., Manager, 194 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.



Control the . . . Emulsion Trade in your District.

ARE you getting your proper share of the Emulsion trade? It has grown to be an important one. Some chemists say they sell more Emulsion than plain oil.

We have specially laid ourselves out for this business.

Our Emulsion is made by a new process, by which the globules of oil are perfectly broken up—this makes it digestible.

It is easy to pour out, does not separate, and is agreeably flavoured.

We have said nothing about the wrappers. If you will ask for samples to be sent you they will speak for themselves.

PRICES.

Including Name and Address on Wrapper and inside Label.

		Dozen.	6 Dozen.
3 oz.	...	4/6	4/4
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